POLITICAL EVENTS.

APRIL 1, 1822.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Proceedings. In the House of Lords, on the 21st of February, the Lord Chancellor brought in a bill to enable the judges to open and read the commissions at the different assizes, in certain cases, the day after the specification of such commissions. Earl Stanhope presented a petition from the owners and occupiers of land in the county of Kent, respecting the agricultural distresses. On the 22d the house was occupied in hearing appeals. On the 25th Lord Rolle presented a petition from the agriculturists of the county of Devon, and the Duke of Somerset from Holbeach, respecting agricultural distress. Lord Liverpool moved on the 26th for certain papers relative to the state of the country. The next day two petitions were presented from Hampshire and Herefordshire, complaining of agricultural distress.—On the 28th several judgments in appeal cases were heard. March 1st Lord King requested some information respecting the Corn Laws, to which Lord Liverpool replied, that if a bill came from the other house on the subject, containing proper regulations, he should recommend it to their Lordships.—On the 4th, the Irish Population Bill, and the Irish Arms Seizure Indemnity Bill, were read. The Assizes Commission Bill was read a third time, and passed. Lord Erskine presented, on the following day, several petitions from owners and occupiers of land in Oxfordshire, Hampshire, and other places. The petitioners, who complained of agricultural distress, occupied nearly 70,000 acres of land. His Lordship saw no other remedy but that of giving to agriculture the same security against foreign competition which was granted to other trades. A suspicion existed that foreign corn had been introduced under the name of Irish, and he hoped the Committee would pay attention to this point.—On the 7th the Bishop of Exeter moved for the production of the six reports of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the state of public charities for the Education of the poor. The Lord Chancellor brought in a bill to correct certain errors in a former act, for regulating the practice of attorneys and solicitors.—On the 8th the Marquis of Lansdown moved for the instructions given to officers of excise, to seize roasted wheat sold for breakfast-powder. Lord Liverpool moved the second reading of the Irish Indemnity bill. Some unimportant business was transacted on the 9th, and on the 11th the Five per Cent. Funds bill was brought up from the Commons, and read the first time, and the second time on the day following, after considerable debate. On the 13th the bill was reported, and on the fourteenth it passed. Several petitions, complaining of agricultural distress, were presented on the 15th, and Lord Darnley moved for the papers relative to Mr. Hunt's treatment in Ilchester gaol. The Duke of Devonshire presented a petition from the corporation of the city of Waterford, which possessed the tithes of 13 parishes, stating that it was willing to accede to such a commutation as should prevent disturbances of the public peace. The Marquis of Lansdown also presented a petition from the lay-impropriators of the town of Listowel, to nearly the same effect.—On the 18th several appeal causes were heard, petitions presented, and bills read a first time.—On the 19th Lord King moved for an account of the expenditure of foreign embassies in 1791, and at the present time.—On the 20th Mr. Wodehouse and others from the House of Commons brought up the Norfolk Gaol bill, and a Road bill, which were read a first time. The Land Tax Commissioners' name bill was passed.—On the 21st the Royal assent was given by commission to the Mutiny, Indemnity, and Alien Naturalization bills. Lord Kenyon moved for a committee to consider of the present mode of collecting church briefs.

House of Commons.—On the 21st of February Lord Althorp moved, "that in the opinion of the house the reduc-

tion of taxation proposed by his majesty's ministers was not sufficient to satisfy the just expectations of the country." Mr. Robinson justified the intentions of ministers. Lord J. Russel supported the motion, as did Mr. Tierney. The house divided, 126 for, and 234 against the motion.—On the 22d the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the several acts of 1784, relative to the Navy five per Cents. should be read. The house then went into a committee of supply. Mr. Hume could not consent to go into the Navy Estimates unless the details of the expenditure were laid before the public. Sir J. Osborne moved for 21,000 seamen and 8,000 marines for the ensuing year. Mr. Hume moved that the marines be reduced to 2000. The house divided, for the motion 53, against it 156.—On the vote for victualling the Navy, it was contended that farther information was necessary, the price of provisions being so much reduced; and the house divided, for the vote 147, against it 47.—On the 25th, the house resolved itself into a Committee on the Navy 5 per Cents. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after detailing the measures adopted by Mr. Pelham in 1749 to reduce the interest of the four per Cent. Stock, then existing, proposed a plan for paying off the five per Cents. to the following effect :—

"A new stock to be created, bearing an interest at the rate of four per Cent. per annum, the interest to be payable on the 5th of January and the 5th of July in each year, and not to be paid off until the 5th of January, 1821.—All holders of 5 per Cents. who shall not signify their dissent, to have for every 100*l.* five per Cent. Annuities, 105*l.* in the new four per Cent. stock.—The first dividend of the new four per Cent. stock to be payable on the 5th January, 1823.—Books to be opened at the Bank from Monday, the 4th of March, to Saturday, 16th of March, 1822, both days inclusive, for receiving signatures of persons dissenting.—Persons not signifying their dissent within this period, to be deemed to have assented, unless they shall have been out of the United Kingdom for the whole of such period; in which case they shall be permitted to express such dissent at any time before the first day of June, 1822; and any persons who may be in any other parts of the world, except Europe, to be permitted to express their dissent at any time before the 1st day of March, 1823.—Persons dissenting to be paid off in the numerical order in which their names may be subscribed. Such payments to commence on the 5th of July, 1822, and to be continued at such periods, and in such manner, as Parliament may direct.—All holders of five per Cent. stock will receive the dividends due on the 5th of July, 1822."

After observations from several members on the proposed measure, the series of resolutions moved by Mr. Vansittart was carried. On the 26th, no business was done in the house. On the 27th, Mr. Creevey called the attention of the house to the pension act passed in 1817; and moved, that there be laid before the house accounts of all the profit accruing to the public from the abolition of certain offices reduced under the 57 Geo. III. c. 60, 61, 62, 65, 66, & 84, &c. Mr. Bankes defended the pension act. The accounts were ordered. Alderman Wood moved, on the 28th, that the house should consider the subject of the petition from the City of London, complaining of the assault committed on Sheriff Waithman, at the funeral of Honey and Francis. The motion was lost by a majority of 126. Mr. Calcraft then moved, that the tax on salt should be reduced annually at 5*s.* per year per bushel, until it was extinct; and concluded by requesting leave to bring in a bill for that purpose. Mr. Davenport seconded the motion, and observed, that the morals of the people were most banefully affected by it; for when there was a tax of 3000*l.* per cent. on a necessary article, it was a temptation to dishonesty. Mr. Vansittart moved the previous question. Lord Normanby supported the motion. Sir J. Sebright voted for the repeal. The Marquis of Londonderry said, if the motion were carried, there would be no barrier against other reductions. Sir T. Lethbridge called upon the government to come forward with other measures for relief; those which it proposed being inadequate to the purpose. The house divided,

For the motion	165
Against it	169
Majority for Ministers	4

March 1, Mr. Bankes moved for certain papers relative to the sinking

fund. Mr. Arbuthnot submitted to the house the expenses of the year, and moved for the grant of 57,616*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* for the expenses of the admiralty-office. Sir M. W. Ridley then moved the reduction of the salaries of two Lords of the Admiralty, and his motion was supported by Sir J. Sebright, Mr. Bernall, Mr. Marryatt, Lord Althorp, Mr. Gipps, Mr. Ellison, Sir C. Cole, Mr. Littleton, and Mr. Grenfell.—Mr. Gooch and Mr. S. Wortley also supported it, believing there was no necessity for the lay Lords of the Admiralty. Sir G. Cockburn argued against the reduction. The Marquis of Londonderry contended that the diminution of the influence of the Crown and economy were the two grounds upon which the motion rested. He was not, as to economy, for making the smallness of the saving a reason for not adopting it, but the reduction would be pernicious; and as to the influence of the Crown, if too great, let it be brought forward in an open and manly way. But he must protest against thus reforming the country by piecemeal. The house then divided: for the grant, 128; against it, 182—majority against ministers, 54. On the 4th, several petitions were presented; and the house went into a committee of supply, Lord Palmerston bringing forward the navy estimates for the year, and proposing a vote for 68,802 officers and men, exclusive of the troops serving in India. Lord Palmerston, Mr. Wilmot, and Sir H. Vivian, defended the estimates. Mr. Hume moved that 58,802 be substituted for 68,802 men. General Gascoyne would vote against the proposed reduction. Mr. H. G. Bennet, Captain O'Grady, Lord Althorp, and Sir R. Fergusson, maintained the necessity of farther reduction. Mr. Warre and Mr. Calcraft thought the amount of men reduced last year sufficient. The house divided, when there appeared, for Mr. Hume's amendment, 51; against it, 196—majority for the ministers, 145. Another division took place upon an amendment of Colonel Davies to reduce the army 3300. The numbers were, for the amendment, 58; against it, 184. The sum of 2,246,278*l.* was then voted for the pay of the army. On the 5th, Mr. Denison moved for leave to amend the act of the 57th Geo. III., for preventing seditious meetings. The object of the bill was to lessen the expenses attendant upon actions for recovering damages done by mobs. Eleven actions were brought at two assizes to recover to the amount of 69*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, the taxed costs upon which amounted to the sum of 1106*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* The costs upon four other actions for the recovery of 7*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* amounted to 501*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* He would provide that every person who suffered injury from riotous assemblies should give notice to the overseers of the parish in which he resided of the amount of damage he had sustained; subsequently he should give a similar notice to two magistrates, who would have the power of examining witnesses, and demanding such sums as they should consider fitting.—Lord Ebrington presented a petition from Tavistock, complaining of agricultural distress.—Mr. H. G. Bennet brought under the consideration of the House the circumstances attendant on the funeral of her late Majesty. The Hon. Member gave an historical statement of the decease and funeral of the Queen, and forcibly described the numerous hardships and indignities with which she had been treated. He concluded by moving, that it is the opinion of the house that the fullest respect and solemnity had, by ancient custom, been observed at the funerals of Queens of England; but that at the funeral of the late Queen Caroline they have been unnecessarily and indecently violated. Mr. J. Calvert, Sir G. Cockburn, General Gascoyne, and Colonel Gossett, opposed the motion. Mr. Hume and Mr. Denman supported it. The motion was negatived without a division. —On the 7th, a debate took place on the presentation of a petition, complaining of agricultural distress, by Mr. Lockhart; but no motion was made. —Mr. Maberly moved, on the 8th, for papers to shew the high rate of interest paid by Government to the Bank of Ireland, as contrasted with the Bank of England. The Navy 5 per Cents. bill was read a second time.—On the 11th, the 5 per Cents. bill was read a third time, and passed; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer detailed the superannuation scheme, by which a graduated proportion is to be taken from the salaries of all civil officers,

for forming a fund to be applied to the support of those retired and superannuated. Five per cent. to be taken from salaries above 100*l.* and two and a half per cent. from salaries between 50*l.* and 100*l.* per annum. He stated the eventual reduction of salaries in the principal departments of the state at 20*l.* per cent.; and a similar revision had been carried through all the departments of Government. It was intended in future to prevent promotion from being the mere consequence of seniority. The Right Hon. Gent. stated that his Majesty had given directions for a reduction of 10*l.* per cent. upon the emoluments of those departments of the royal household which contributed more immediately to the personal service of the Sovereign; and the whole charge of those offices amounting to 300,000*l.* the reduction for the service of the public would amount to 30,000*l.* His Majesty had farther directed a reduction of 10*l.* per cent. upon the salaries of all offices held during pleasure, where the salary exceeded 500*l.* per annum. To this reduction of 10*l.* per cent. which was granted for five years, the Lord Chancellor, the Cabinet Ministers, and the great Officers of the Household, both in England and Ireland, would become subject. The whole saving made and to be made was calculated at 373,000*l.* a year on an establishment of 2,000,000*l.* —More petitions, complaining of agricultural distress, were presented on the 12th. Mr. Chetwynde also moved for leave to bring in a bill to consolidate all the acts on the subject of vagrancy; and the mutiny bill went into a committee, when Mr. Hume moved an amendment, "That no punishment whatever should be inflicted, but such as was agreeable to the sentence of a court-martial, and to the rules of the act." After some warm debate, Mr. Hume withdrew his amendment.—On the 13th, Lord Normanby moved the abolition of the place of one of the post-masters general. Mr. F. Robinson would not vote for the question, because of diminishing the influence of the Crown. Mr. H. Gurney, Sir J. Sebright, and Sir J. Yorke, supported the motion. Mr. Denison thought both ought to be abolished. Mr. Freemantle, Mr. S. Wortley, Mr. Peel, and Mr. Wynne, opposed the motion. Lord Londonderry contended that the office was necessary for the machine of the Government. The House divided: for the motion, 159; against it, 184—majority for ministers, 25. Mr. Newman presented a petition in favour of Mr. Hunt, from some of the inhabitants of Exeter. Mr. Creevey called the attention of the House to the Board of Controul; and moved for a committee to inquire into the duties of the board. The House divided: for the motion, 88; against it, 273. The mutiny bill was passed.—On the 15th, Lord J. Russel called the attention of the House to a letter, written by Mr. Arbuthnot, which the noble lord contended was a violation of its privileges. The House went into a committee of supply, when several resolutions were opposed by Mr. Hume as extravagant; and he moved that the sum of 6000*l.* a year paid to keep a table at St. James's for the Life Guards, should be reduced to 3000*l.* The motion, however, was not pushed to a division, and the 6000*l.* ultimately carried.—On the 18th, Mr. Huskisson proposed a contingent tax on beer, in case the price of beer was not lowered in consequence of the reduction of the malt duties. The House went into a committee on the navy estimates; during which Mr. Hume proposed various reductions; contending that the principle of retrenchment had not been carried far enough. The resolution for 64,895*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* for the salaries and expenses of the Navy Office was then agreed to. On voting the sum of 34,817*l.* 10*s.* for the Victualling Office, Mr. Hume moved for the reduction of two commissioners of the victualling department out of seven. The House divided: for the amendment, 30; against it, 36. Various other sums were also voted for the service of the navy.—No business took place in the House on the 19th.—On the 20th, Mr. Curwen moved for a committee of the whole House, to consider the import duties on tallow, butter, and cheese, and to take into consideration the propriety of augmenting the existing duties on foreign tallow, and repealing the duty on candles. The motion was opposed by Mr. Robinson, on the ground that it might be productive of great mischiefs. Much opposition being manifested to the measure, it was negatived without

a division. Lord Palmerston moved for the grant of certain sums, included in the Army Estimates. Several resolutions were agreed on: to that for granting the sum of 4580*l.* for the charge and allowance of the Judge Advocate, Mr. Hume moved as an amendment, that the sum of 3580*l.* be substituted. This motion was, however, lost by a majority of 116. A division also took place on a reduction in the allowance for the military college, which was carried in favour of the original grant, by a majority of 49.—On the 21st, upon bringing up the report of the committee of supply on the Navy Estimates, Mr. Hume objected to a few of the sums voted: those objections were replied to by Mr. Croker and Sir G. Cockburn, and the report was finally agreed to without any division. Mr. Hume moved for returns of the number of ships, &c. which sailed in 1821 for New South Wales, North America, and other colonies.

Government has resolved to terminate all the commercial difficulties which have for some time subsisted between this country and North America. Instructions have been sent to the several West-India Islands, that the ports should be opened immediately to the direct trade of the United States, upon the principles of reciprocity which had been proposed by the American Government.

Several instances of rioting have taken place in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, among the unemployed labourers. Threshing machines have been the principal objects of their hostility, but much other property has been destroyed near Holesworth, Diss, and Woodbridge. The labourers were, while employed, excellent in their general demeanour, and obedient to their masters, but have been driven since to parish relief. In some cases the appearances were very alarming, and the yeomanry were called out to disperse them. The magistrates and country gentlemen, however, having shewn every disposition to remove the causes of complaint by alleviating the distresses as much as lay in their power, the tendency to outrage had almost wholly subsided.

A numerous county meeting has been held at Hackney for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for Parliamentary Reform. Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. C. Whitbread, Mr. Byng, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. P. Moore, Mr. T. Clark, Mr. Alderman Waithman, Mr. Favell, and several other supporters of reform, were present. The High Sheriff took the chair at one, and the Rev. Mr. Draper then proposed the resolutions, which were carried, Sir J. Gibbons only dissenting. Major Cartwright proposed an amendment, recommending annual parliaments and universal suffrage, which was negatived, and a petition founded on the resolutions was produced by Mr. S. Lefevre, and agreed to.

Enquiries are instituting into the tithe system of Ireland by the Irish government; and the nature and constitution of the Ecclesiastical Courts is also under consideration.

The disturbances in Ireland are not yet quelled. Castle-mahon house and offices were burned on the 25th of February. A band of ruffians surrounded them about nine o'clock at night, and immediately set the haystacks and offices on fire, and the brutal assailants refused to let any of the family escape from the conflagration. Mrs. White, four young children, a governess, and six servants, would have perished in a few minutes more, but for the fortunate arrival of a serjeant and party of the 42d regiment, who rescued the family, but were successful in capturing but one of the assailants. A house belonging to the Lord Chief Baron has been burned near Newcastle, and the cattle stolen. Nine men have been executed near Macroom, producing little or no change in the conduct of the peasantry by their example. The south liberties of Limerick have been placed under the insurrection act, and the Special Commission was opened at Limerick on the 2d ult.: still the outrages have continued.

On the 27th ult. a court of Directors was held at the India House, when the Right Hon. George Canning was appointed Governor General of Bengal.

COLONIAL.

Sierra Leone Gazettes state that Governor Grant had opened an intercourse with the King of Toulatra, by which a lucrative trade will probably be established. This kingdom is only a few days journey from the Niger. A deputation had arrived at Sierra Leone from Alamy Abdal Kader, King of the Toulaba, at the head of which was a Prince, and a Mahometan priest and his wife. This singular man came all the way from Egypt to the Mandingo nation, with important information of the geography of Oriental Africa; he had passed through Tombuctoo, and was of opinion that the Niger and the Nile were the same river.

Supplement to the London Gazette, of Wednesday, March 20, 1822.

India Board, March 19, 1822.

The following copy of a report from Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell, of the East India Company's service, to the Adjutant General of the Army in Bengal, dated Camp, at Mongroule, Oct. 1, 1821, has been received at the East India House:—

Sir,—For the information of his Excellency the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honour to report, that Captain Tod, Political Agent in the Western Rajpoot States, intimated to me yesterday, all hopes of negotiation having failed, and that I was consequently at liberty to attack the Maharao* Kishore Sing, but that it was politically expedient that the troops of the Raj Rana Zalim Sing should be principal, or, at all events, participate fully in the action. This morning both forces moved from their respective encampments at three and half-past three o'clock, for the purpose of engaging the enemy near Mongroule, and found him drawn up irregularly to the north of the town, with a nullah and broken ground in the rear. The cavalry, under the Maharao in person, upon the right, and his infantry or detached parties, with two guns, extending about three-fourths of a mile on the left, covered by a deep tank in front. On arriving within a quarter of a mile of his position, Capt. Tod was desirous of once more giving the Maharao an opportunity of coming over, and requested operations might be suspended pending his proposal; but this terminating like all former attempts, the action soon after commenced by the Raj Rana's artillery, and six pieces, under Capt. Campbell, opening directly upon, and within three hundred and fifty yards of the Maharao, whose cavalry appeared devoted to destruction in his behalf; but the whole of the artillery was too well served to be resisted beyond a few minutes by the most determined enemy. Unfortunately the continuation of Zalim Sing's fire, longer than was actually necessary to break those opposed, prevented so immediate a charge or pursuit as might have been wished. On its cessation the troops crossed the nullah, and Major Ridge, with two squadrons 4th light cavalry, soon came in sight of the principal body of the enemy's cavalry, under the Maharao in person.

He immediately formed, and charged with the greatest promptitude, but I am deeply concerned to add, with the loss of two brave enterprising young officers, Lieut. Reade and Adjutant Clerk, who nobly fell in the service of their country. Major Ridge was severely, though not dangerously, wounded by a sabre in his head, and much as all those who admire his distinguished gallantry must be concerned at his sufferings, yet considerable consolation arises from the assurance of its not being likely to keep him more than a few days from the able discharge of his duty. The enemy was followed up till twelve o'clock by all the troops, and Zalim Sing's horse were then directed to continue it so long as any hostile parties could be traced.

In result, I have the honour to report the capture of two guns, nearly the whole of the baggage, and all the camp which was left standing, as if such a (to them) disastrous termination had never been contemplated. It is difficult to ascertain his loss with perfect accuracy; but from what has fallen under my own observation, I do not think it can be estimated under two hundred killed, including many chiefs; and such of their own reports as have hitherto reached us make it five hundred. The Maharao's palkee†, with gold and silver sticks, have been brought into the Raj Rana's camp, and his younger brother, Maharao Pirthee Sing, is a prisoner with us, severely and dangerously wounded. I now come to the performance of a most pleasing part of my duty, in reporting generally the good conduct of all the troops under my command; but my best thanks are particularly due to Major Price, who commanded the right column of attack with the desired success; to Major Ridge and his highly distinguished corps; to the 4th light cavalry; to Major Kennedy, of the 5th light cavalry, for the zeal and energy displayed throughout the day, and the ready alacrity with which he advanced to the support of their more fortunate fellow soldiers in the 4th.

The promptitude, ardour, and indefatigable exertions of Capt. Campbell, and his troop of native horse artillery were so conspicuous throughout the whole operation, as to claim my warmest approbation and thanks; nor can I pass over the exertion of Capt. Farrington and the artillery under his immediate command, attached to Major Price's column, without the expression of my cordial acknowledgment. Capt. Martin, commanding 2d batt. 6th reg., led on his corps with the greatest coolness and regularity, and soon defeated the enemy's infantry in his front. As it was necessary to have an officer duly qualified attached to the troops of the Raj Rana Zalim Sing, I nominated Lieut. M'Millan, of the 1st of the 6th, who was a volunteer in camp, to that important duty; and I feel much satisfaction in reporting his successful exertions and able management of that force. The conduct of those troops is highly praiseworthy, and merits my warmest approbation. The artillery was admirably well

* Of Kotah.

† Palanquin.

served, and the whole were firm and collected during the action. A sense of duty induces me to acknowledge this, while at the same time I have no hesitation whatever in declaring that the result would have been, if possible, more satisfactory, had not their presence cramped the operations of the British force, or had they been so decidedly at my disposal as to have allowed me to have availed myself of their services at discretion.

It is with much pain I inclose a list of the killed and wounded, for though numerically small, the most brilliant success would have been dearly purchased by the loss and sufferings of those highly lamented officers, whose names have been already recorded in this report.

In conclusion, I have so many opportunities of noticing the admirable exertions of the Assistant Quartermaster-General, Capt. Hall, that to enlarge upon them at present might be deemed superfluous; I can only add, that I this day received from him every assistance that the most active and indefatigable mind could possibly suggest.

My most sincere and grateful thanks are also due to Brigade-Major Spiers, Capt. Cubitt, detachment staff, and Lieut. Burns, of the commissariat, for their very great exertions and the zeal and promptitude with which they conveyed all my orders and instructions.

I have, &c.
W. G. MAXWELL, Lieut. Col.
Comg. Field Force in Harrowtee.

Killed and Wounded.—Two lieutenants, 2 havildars, 3 rank and file, 6 horses, killed; 1 major, 4 havildars, 16 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

Names of Officers Killed.—Lieut. Reade and Adj. Clerk, 4th regiment Light Cavalry.

Wounded.—Major Ridge, severely, not dangerously, 4th regiment Light Cavalry.

FOREIGN.

Disturbances have taken place in several parts of France. The late introduction of that political party into power which is anxious for a return to the system of things as they were before the revolution, will easily account for this. Fanatics, styled missionaries, have been preaching up the old doctrines which formerly distinguished the Catholic church in France, and striving to restore the ancient trammels of superstition, all in pursuance of the same system. The latter have been disturbed in their proceedings by the populace. Riotous assemblages have met in different parts of Paris, and they consisted, not of the ignorant, but of the better informed, particularly of the students of law. A General Berton had made an attempt to take the arsenal of Saumur, but is said to have been foiled, and to have sought refuge in flight. Much dissatisfaction prevails every where. The law against the press passed in the Peers by 130 votes to 70.

In the Deputies, the public accounts have been under discussion, and there, as in this country, complaints are made that sufficient details are not given of the mode in which the public money is expended. During these discussions, M. Villele took occasion to affirm, that France is in the act of recovering her prominent position with regard to foreign powers. The celebrated Talleyrand very ably and energetically addressed the Chamber of Peers against the law restricting the press. No less than 58 public functionaries, such as Sub-Prefects, Secretaries-General of Prefectures, and Officers of Police, have been dismissed from their places. Political motives are supposed to have induced the government to adopt this measure. The police and military are kept constantly on the alert.

The Spanish Cortes sat on the 4th ult.; having been opened by the King in person. A deputation was appointed to present the reply to the King's speech.—On the 5th, a memorial was presented on the state of finance by the secretary of the Treasury. The estimate for state expenses for the ensuing year was 861,591,645 reals: the ways and means amounted to 664,162,913 reals, and left a deficit of 197,828,732 reals. It was thought, notwithstanding, that the revenue would be sufficient to cover all the demand, after the retrenchments were made, which it was the intention of the government to propose to the Cortes.

The accounts from the southern part of Europe, respecting the Turks and Russians, are still perpetually veering from peace to war, and from war to peace, leaving the result in as much uncertainty as ever. It has been asserted in letters from Corfu, that Ali Pacha has lost his head.

American papers state that the resolution submitted to Congress by Mr. Floyd, requesting the President of the United States to give information whether any foreign government had made claim to any part of the territory of the United States on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, &c. was read for consideration. Mr. Floyd observed, "that

he had made this motion in consequence of understanding that a copy of the Russian Ukase, on the subject of her dominions on the Pacific, was in possession of the government. The Russian Government laid claim, it appeared, to a considerable portion of the territory on that coast which belonged to the United States, in addition to what she held without dispute. From a claim so enormous it would seem that the Emperor of Russia had forgotten the cautious policy which had characterized him heretofore; and the claim was such a one as would be resisted by any country."—The Resolution was agreed to.

Letters from Lima of the 16th of October, mention a difference between Lord Cochrane and General San Martin, in consequence of the former having seized about 500,000 dollars, belonging to individuals and the government of Lima. This money was sent on board the transports for security, and laid hands on by Lord Cochrane, for payment of the seamen of the fleet, who were at the time in a state of mutiny, not having received any pay for upwards of twelve months. Lord Cochrane had sailed for the coast of Mexico, to endeavour to meet with the Prueba and Venganza Spanish frigates, and to assist the patriots in that quarter. Captain Guise had been appointed admiral of Peru, by General San Martin. The whole of the isthmus of Panama has established its independence. At Porto Bello independence was proclaimed on the 5th of December.—President Boyer has assumed the Government of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, which places the whole of that island under his sovereignty.

By advices from Rio de Janeiro it appears, that on the arrival there from Lisbon, of the order of the Cortes, by which the Prince Royal was recalled to Europe, the discontent of the inhabitants of all classes, which had been suppressed while the event was doubtful, was very distinctly manifested. A meeting of the Camara, or Legislative Assembly, was held, to deliberate on the measures to be adopted. Little time was allowed. They agreed on preparing a memorial, or remonstrance, to be presented to the Prince Royal, representing the dangerous results likely to follow his departure, and conjuring him to remain in Brazil. To give greater solemnity to the presentation of this remonstrance, they determined on walking in procession with it to the Palace. They were received by the Prince with the deference due to their functions, and their request, after a short hesitation, was acceded to. The Prince had apparently no alternative but compliance. His assent was celebrated with great joy by the whole city, which was illuminated for three nights in succession. In the midst of the rejoicings, however, a movement of the Portuguese regiments, amounting to nearly 2000 troops, excited general apprehension. They marched out of their quarters with arms, and took possession of a strong fort, situated on a hill, which commanded the Royal Palace. The Brazilian regiments, also under arms, were extremely numerous; and as orders were sent out on the first alarm to call in all the militia in the neighbourhood, an engagement with the Portuguese troops seemed to be impending. The latter, noticing the determined conduct of their opponents, faltered in their resolution, and a negociation took place, which ended in a compromise that the Portuguese troops should be allowed to retain their arms, but that they should consent to be conveyed to the opposite side of the bay, until vessels could be prepared to carry them to Lisbon. On the 28th of January, a meeting of the chiefs of the army, the clergy, and principal inhabitants, was convoked in Pernambuco, in which it was resolved that the presence of the Portuguese troops was unnecessary, and that the Junta should be called on to cause them, with as little delay as possible, to be embarked for Portugal. The Junta, who were placed nearly in the same situation as the Prince Royal, were compelled to yield to the general desire so expressed.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.—With the exception of a new Ballet, called *Nina, ou la folle par Amour,* (which we were prevented from seeing) and a very pretty little Divertissement, this theatre has, since our last Report, produced no novelty in performances or performers. The Ballets have alternately been *Les Pages du Duc de Vendôme, Le Carnival de Venise,* and *Nina;* and of Operas, we have had *Il Turco in Italia, Il Barone di Dolsheim,* and *La Gazza Ladra.*

Of the last-mentioned Opera, on its reproduction this season, three or four of the *Dramatis Personæ* fell into new hands. Cartoni, as the father of Ninetta, supplied the place of Deville, obviously with great advantage to the piece, whether we consider the acting or singing. Signora Graziani has the part of the farmer's wife instead of Miss Mori, who sang better, but acted less effectively; and Signora Caradori enacts the part of Pipo instead of Madame Vestris. In this instance, the change is evidently for the worse; for, however superior Signora Caradori may be as a singer, as far as acting goes, she may be said to do nothing more than walking the part, in a manner absolutely spiritless and languid.

The exertions of Madame Camporese, in the character of Ninetta, form the great attraction of the piece; it is scarcely possible to speak too highly of her conception and execution of this very arduous part. Placci, also, is excellent in the Magistrate; and Curioni, by his performance of the lover of Ninetta this season, has raised himself considerably in the estimation of the Public. We observed many tokens of improvement in the strength of his voice, his execution, and his acting, and would not wish to see the part in any other hands. The Opera, taken as a whole, is a clever and highly interesting production, but we never shall be able to get over the circumstance of the denouement of the plot depending upon a magpie. Whether it be from this objection, or from other causes, to us, La Gazza Ladra always seems a heavy performance. The music exhibits a considerable degree of scientific combination, and may be said to be throughout a dramatic picture, so well is every part suited to the impression of the text; but it lacks natural genuine melody: it wants something of that charm which graces not only the elaborate works of Mozart, but even the simple productions of a Paësiello, Martini, Cimarosa, &c.

The Ballet—*Les Pages du Duc de Vendôme,* the first representation of which left rather an unfavourable impression upon our minds, has so much gained by subsequent repetitions, that it has now justly become a great favourite with the Public. The sight of twelve pretty girls, all in a fac-simile male attire, their lively gambols, and neat evolutions, present irresistible attractions; and the Bolero of the little Spaniard Mercandotti exhibits attitudes of exquisite grace worthy of the chisel of a Canova.

Various novelties are announced: a comic Opera by Mosca, Rossini's *Mose nel' Egitto,* adapted to profane boards by the substitution of a new text, under the title of *Pietro l'Eremita,* and a new Ballet, by Albert. In our next, therefore, we shall probably possess more ample materials for critical reports.

ORATORIOS.—We continue to designate, under the above title, the musical performances at our theatres in Lent-time, although they have long ceased to be of an exclusively sacred nature, and although the appellation in question has this season, for the first time, been dropped by the conductors themselves.

These concerts are confined to Covent Garden theatre, and their management is in the hands of Mr. Bochsa, a gentleman hitherto known as an eminent performer on the Harp, and composer for that instrument. Henceforth, however, his rank will stand upon much higher grounds in the scale of musical merit.

Mr. Bochsa has produced an entire new Oratorio, called "The Deluge." As our limits preclude any critical analysis of this work, we shall content ourselves with stating, that, in our opinion, "The Deluge" is a composition of great merit in many respects, and does honour to Mr. B's talents. It is replete with combinations of rich and scientific harmony, and written in a grand, but perhaps too modern, style. The out-

lines, we think, want the simplicity desirable in compositions of this great range and character, and the melodies too are less simple, elevated, and novel, than we could have wished them at all times to be; but the work, we confess, surprised us. Mr. B. has reason to be proud of his arduous labour, and cause, we may add, to be well satisfied with the reception which it has met with. The loan of the machinist's stores to imitate the peltings of hail and howlings of the storm, and the introduction of the gong, with similar views, we hold to be among the illegitimate resources of the art.

A work of Rossini's, called *Mose nel' Egitto*, forms another of the novelties of this oratorio season. This is nothing more or less, than a complete Italian Opera, written upon a sacred subject. Productions of this kind are brought on the stage in Italy in Lent-time, when the theatres would otherwise be shut. *Mose nel' Egitto*, therefore, unquestionably suited the purpose of our Oratorios. The music is good, rather too florid, full of the various mannerisms of Rossini, but certainly highly impressive.

The whole of the Messiah, with Mozart's accompaniments, has also been produced. This grand and gigantic production was performed in a manner to reflect the highest credit on the singers and the orchestra. Among the former were Mrs. Salmon, Miss Stephens, and many other standard favourites. But of Mr. Sapio, it becomes our duty to make distinct mention, as his merit is less generally known. Our opinion may be comprised in a few words: We look upon him as one of the first, if not the first tenor singer in the metropolis; and what raises him greatly in our estimation, he unites to his physical and scientific powers a thorough conception of his text, deep feeling, and emotion.

Mr. Mori, in a violin concerto, convinced us that it only depends upon him to become greatest of the great on his instrument. In fact, he has already few rivals, and a little effort to subdue occasional hardness in his tone, and to lay aside some fancies, ascribable probably to youthful eagerness, will render him the *beau-ideal* of violinists.

Mr. Willman played a concerto on the oboe. A finer tone, and a neater and more liquid execution, is not to be wished for. There was one defect in his performance, the constant and arbitrary changes of time in his solos. It is a mistaken and a bad taste to indulge in such aberrations.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Since the commencement of our functions as dramatic critics, there has been no month so barren of all matter for remark as that which has elapsed since our last article went to the press. At this theatre, one opera called *The Veterans* has been produced and forgotten, and now awaits our brief revival for a little month, after which it must become a dead letter. No daring manager (we may venture to prophesy) will ever disturb its repose by applying to it those "principles of resurrection" which live among the brilliant paradoxes of an accomplished parliamentary orator. Let us, however, do justice to the dead in this its final epitaph. If utter freedom from all ill-natured satire on the follies of the age—if the most amiable morality, expressed in silken phrases—if sensibility of the finest cambric tissue, and charity profuse of all the current coin and negociable paper of the stage, could save a play from destruction, *The Veterans* had not come to an untimely grave. Alas! in our days the old maxim is true—*Pietas laudatur et alget*—which means that goodness is applauded on a first night, and afterwards left to freeze amidst empty benches. "There is nothing in the world," says Sir Peter Teazle, in the first act, "so noble as a man of sentiment;" and so apparently think the select audience on the appearance of a farce, or opera, or melodrame; but the town usually seems to agree with the corrected taste of the worthy baronet in the last, and desire "never to hear a sentiment again." His distaste for this kind of mouthed morality was scarcely greater than our own. An audience complacently listening to fulsome compliments on their national valour, and hailing with loud applause

nicely turned periods on the commonest feelings of their nature, is to us a ridiculous and a humiliating spectacle. The speeches which they applaud are not only beside, but directly opposed to "the very end and purpose of playing." We should go to the theatre not to be flattered into self-complacency by eulogies on our most pitiful charities, but to be raised above ourselves; to sympathize with heroic passions and noble deeds beyond the sphere of our individual being; to admire the grandeurs of humanity far above our petty experiences; yet to feel that they have a deep root in that nature of which we are partakers. The cant of sentimentality is almost entirely of modern invention. Our old dramatists endowed their persons with real and individual life; whose virtues and vices were of a sturdy growth; who displayed, not in speeches, but in breathing acts, their generous resentments, their throes and agonies of tempestuous emotion, their true sweetnesses of nature, or their spirit of heroic self-devotion to death or to suffering. They did not melt down every thing into mawkish moralities, or dissolve the essential distinctions of character in an unmeaning and indiscriminate benevolence, nor put the expressions of generosity, absurd from any lips, into mouths which never could really utter them. On our stage, there is now no true distinction of persons; the fine sentiments are alike common to all. A veteran officer will talk about the tears of sensibility glittering in eyes of affection, as if he were an hysterical chambermaid; a decayed corporal, instead of shouldering his crutch and telling how fields were won, will bluster about British valour, and blubber about British feeling; and a rustic, after conclusively knocking down a sheriff's officer, will lecture on independence and the constitution in as good set terms as any country gentleman in the House. If the piece were any epitome of society, it would be absurd to refuse universal suffrage to the eloquent and discriminating ploughboys and corporals of the age. The sentimentalists of the German school had, at least, some trace of meaning in their wildest extravagances; and some elements of good might be extracted from their poison. Their sophistry consisted in giving undue prominence to some one affection or sympathy; and thus they destroyed all the moral harmony of the soul which they depicted; but those who could escape the immediate influence of their fascination, were enabled more accurately to examine, and more nicely to appreciate the feeling thus unduly severed from its natural companions, than they could do while it was represented only in its association with other powers which were intended to mould and to direct it. But the tricksy self-flattery of the English sentimentality has nothing to redeem it; it libels the human heart which it dares to subject to its eulogies, and is only harmless when it is disgusting.

The new opera was written, for the most part, in the lowest sentimental style. It was completely saturated with the milk-and-water of infra-human kindness. A general retiring to his native village, to spend the evening of his days, a sort of Irish corporal who attends him, a young rustic, and a spirited soldier, were all brimful of incessant charity. There was some pleasantry scattered here and there, which gleamed out amidst the dulness, and made us regret that the author should have thought it necessary to be so exceedingly didactic. Of plot there was little; for the grave part of the story consisted in the return of the wild son of a cottager in the shape of a dashing officer; and the gay part, in hoaxing a young lady, who professed an extraordinary aversion to the opposite sex, into falling in love with the destined husband of her sister, in the disguise of a dandy of the first water. The music, though not distinguished by any striking originality or beauty, was pleasing; and Munden, Harley, Knight, and Madame Vestris, did their best to prolong the existence of the serious and sentimental trifle.

In this opera Miss Forde made her first appearance on a winter stage. She is possessed of a fine person, and a voice of more power than sweetness. There are traces of high excellence in her style, but as yet it is immature. She is undoubtedly an acquisition to the vocal company of this theatre, which now is both excellent and numerous, comprising Mrs. Bland, Miss Povey, Miss Cubitt, Miss Forde, and

Madame Vestris,—and yet all of them are not half a Stephens!

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

There has been no novelty produced at this theatre since our last, but a change behind the curtain, which will, no doubt, afford us many hereafter. Mr. Harris retires from the management, to which Mr. Charles Kemble succeeds. Mr. Harris takes with him the gratitude of the public for his uncommon liberality and enterprize; and Mr. Charles Kemble enters on his career with earnest wishes for that brilliant success which his talents and his character deserve. We propose in our next number, unless the intervening novelties prevent us, to give our readers a comprehensive view of the causes which have almost stifled that dramatic spirit which we hope and believe it is reserved for Mr. C. Kemble in no small measure to revive.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—"MR. MATTHEWS AT HOME."

THE "At Home" of this year—unlike all other "At Homes" except Matthews's own — is brimfull of amusement; and it goes off with infinite spirit and eclat. The two first parts paint the actor's own theatrical life:

"He ran through it even from his boyish days
Unto the moment that we heard him tell it.
In which he spake of most ridiculous chances,
And funny accidents, by flood and field—
Of cat-gut-scrapes i'th' eminent village barn—
Of being taken by the insolent manager
And made a prompter—of his redemption thence
And portance in his travels to the York Theatre,
And thence to London—haven of his hopes!
Wherein of actors past and their strange ways,
It was his hint to speak: George Frederick Cooke—
Tate Wilkinson — Dick Appleby the prompter—
Charles Macklin—Dicky Suet—Men, alas!
Whose heads do lie behind their shoulders now!" &c.

But besides the by-gone actors to whom we are thus introduced in their familiar hours, we also meet with a most choice collection of new and original characters, both theatrical and non-theatrical. We shall give the reader a slight taste of them here, in order to sharpen his relish when he comes to enjoy them at the feast itself.

First and foremost, we have a most delightful one in the shape of a walking Welsh mountain — a deliciously simple Cambrian gentleman, who sets out from his native hills on a romantic search after his ideal of "the sublime and beautiful," namely, THINNESS. He goes wandering and counter-wandering about, from Spa to Spa, and from bathing-place to bathing-place—"from Acton to Ealing, and from Ealing to Acton"—"nearly," as he says, "realizing the iron age in his interior;"—and for ever calling upon Thinness, — which will not come; on the contrary, he keeps perpetually "*fattening on the idea of growing thinner.*" But still he perseveres,—every where indefatigably inquiring for his beloved Thinness, and addressing every body he meets, as he smooths down "his Primrose-hill of a waistcoat," with—"Am I thinner, think you?" as the Saracen Princess went wandering about London, calling upon her beloved "Gilbert! Gilbert!"—But, unlike her, poor Mr. Llewellin does not meet with what he seeks. His fat is obstinate, and "will not accept notice to quit." The mountain has nine points of the law in its favour, and will not yield up possession of the man; and we at last reluctantly lose sight of him, feeling that he must be cherishing an inward disposition pathetically to exclaim, (as the younger Brutus did with regard to virtue) "Thinness, thou art but a name!"

Next in originality to Mr. Llewellin, though not in importance, as it respects the space he occupies—we have Johnny Winter, the wardrobe-keeper of the York theatre: a Yorkshireman by birth, and consequently, naturally addicted to horses; but a tailor by profession, and therefore necessarily incapable of riding on any thing more moveable than his shop-board; on which, however, he used heroically to declare, that he had never once disgraced his person or his profession *by sitting cross-legged!*—No—he had "a soul above buttons"—a truly equestrian spirit; and boasted that

he had for twenty years past kept—not a horse indeed—but, in *his* mind, the next best things to that; namely, a saddle and bridle! He was a critic, too, in his way; and his criticisms were completely *ex cathedra*, for he had but one criterion of dramatic excellence, which never could fail or deceive him. According to his creed, a play was bad or good, in proportion as it did or did not make calls upon *his* department of the dramatic properties—in proportion as it included much or little processional pomp. And, no doubt, his *beau-ideal* of a play was one which could be enacted without either "scenes, dresses, or decorations;" and in which the actors should appear *in puris naturalibus*. Over and over again he used to wish Shakspeare *dead*—(Shakspeare, whom he naturally enough, and indeed with an instinctively satirical acumen never to be enough admired, seemed to consider as the author of all possible plays—past, present, and to come)—often used he to wish Shakspeare dead, or that he would betake himself to some honest calling, instead of giving *him* such an infinity of trouble in providing dresses for the supernumeraries—(or, as he called them, the "super-needlesses") in the endless processions of his HenryVIII's, Coriolanuses, Lodoiskas, Pizarros, &c.

Besides these, we have several more of "the Dunstable Company." Among them, Phibly, "a walking-gentleman," who was constant in his admiration of the "line of beauty," which he had discovered to exist, *par excellence*, in his own person; and Trombone, a *base*-singer, in every sense of the phrase—with a person consisting almost entirely of a head, which made such a near approach to his heels as naturally to suggest Guilderstern's question to Hamlet, of "What have you done with the body?"—and who used to go about behind the scenes of the theatre, perpetually singing, till "you might as well live in a French-horn."

These are a few of the characters that we are made acquainted with, never to forget them. But the entertainment is, this year, richer in anecdotes than it is in character. In this department we have some as exquisite things as were ever related. One or two of them recur to us at the moment; and we cannot resist the temptation of giving them, for the benefit of our country friends.—On his first being put on shore in Ireland, on his way to seek an engagement at Dublin, M. hailed a lad with a horse and car, who seemed a likely person to carry his luggage to the hotel. The fellow seemed willing to carry the things; but all that M. could get from him in answer to repeated questionings was "Whisht!" accompanied each time by a significant gesture, denoting the necessity of caution and silence. At last, on coming to an explanation, it appeared that the young scape-grace had, as he very candidly assured M., "just stole the horse and cart."

Not choosing to trust his trunk to the care of this Irish mercury, he gave it to a man to carry; who, on their arrival at the hotel, was not satisfied with the shilling that M. gave him. "And is this all you're going to gi' me, Mr. Matthews, for bringing that *murdering load?*" (which M. describes as a mere *snuff-box* of a trunk.) M. was not a little astonished at the fellow's knowing his name, as he had never been in Ireland before; and he inquired how it could be. "Och! don't I know you well enough, Mr. Matthews! and don't I know that your honour'll gi' me another sixpence!"—M. "Well, if you'll tell me how you came to know me, I *will* give you another sixpence." "Will you, though—honour bright?"—M. "Yes, I will."—"Why then, didn't I read your good-looking name on the little brass plate at the top of your Honour's trunk—Blessings on the Sunday-schools for it!"—M. "Well, here's a shilling, give me a sixpence back."—"Damn the bit of a sixpence I've got; but I'll run and fetch one, and be back in"—M. "Not got one! why I saw one in your mouth this moment."—"And is it *that* you *mane?* Would I, think ye, be giving your Honour a sixpence out of my dirty mouth!"—M. "Well, keep the shilling."—"Ah! good luck and success to your Honour!—has your mother any more of ye?"—This is very rich and racy.—Here, in Dublin, he met with the late G. F. Cooke, of whom we have some highly amusing and characteristic anecdotes. Here, too, he met with Curran, of whom he gives a most admirable and interesting portrait; and it is given, as he assures us, on that singular man's own authority; for he actually expressed to Matthews his willingness to *sit to him* for the purpose of completing

his picture, and gave him what he called a "power of attorney" to represent him whenever he pleased.

From Dublin, our hitherto itinerant actor returns to York, and for the first time becomes one of a regular and respectable company. On his arrival here, and first introduction to Tate Wilkinson the manager, we have an exquisite scene between the two; in the course of which honest Tate discovers that his new recruit is so thin, that, as far as regards *personal* qualifications, he is fit to play nothing but the starved apothecary in Romeo and Juliet, and *that* not without stuffing. And he adds, "Why, a single hiss would blow you off the stage."— In this admirable scene the celebrated old stager shews a spark of his enthusiasm on the subject of his friend Garrick; and he repeats Gloucester's soliloquy of "Now is the winter of our discontent, &c." in the joyous manner that he says Garrick gave it. This repetition—(for it cannot be considered as an imitation)—is really a fine and spirited piece of acting; and if Kean were to adopt the manner and spirit of it into his Richard III. he would greatly improve that admirable performance; and at the same time shew the rare magnanimity of acknowledging an error, and publicly correcting it. We speak this seriously; but sorely fear that it is not in poor human nature to take the hint we are offering.

We cannot afford space to notice any thing more in detail. The third Part is highly amusing and clever; and consists, as usual, of a *Petite Pièce*, in which M. represents all the seven characters, which comprise several of the before-mentioned, and three or four new ones. The best of these is Major Magnum, an exquisite *pendant* to Dr. Prolix; his conversation being perpetually interlarded with the two phrases, —"and all that sort of thing"—"and every thing in the world."— He is of opinion that the true "pathos and sublime of human life" consists in a public dinner; and in relating some anecdotes of what passed at the one he has just quitted, he assures us that a young gentleman, by accident, sat down on a "removed turbot" that had been carelessly left in a chair by the waiter, and spoiled his nankeen pantaloons, "and all that sort of thing;" and that he (Magnum) observed on the occasion, it was a mercy the turbot didn't happen to be a *sword-fish*, as in that case, "it might have cut off the flower of his youth,—and every thing in the world!" He also relates a capital story of his having prevented a quarrel, "and all that sort of thing," by catching, with infinite presence of mind, a decanter which one gentleman threw at another's head, merely observing to the former that he was "passing the bottle too freely."

FINE ARTS.

British Institution.— Although the annual exhibition, which has lately opened at the rooms of this Institution, does not present any thing to claim very lofty praise, or to call forth very violent censure, yet it is well worthy of a more detailed notice than we were enabled to give last month. Indeed when a collection of this magnitude, consisting of the works of living English Artists, can come before the town without creating a call for a distinct notice, it will augur ill for the interests of Art, and still worse for the taste and feeling of the British public.—Artists who are worthy the name, ought not, and will not be content with mere pecuniary payments for their labours. They must have that, it is true, and they are well entitled to it; but they are equally anxious for, and equally entitled to, that other and better kind of payment which comes to them in the shape of praise and distinction. An artist who merely wishes to gain *a living* by his profession, will never gain more, because he will never deserve more: and by parity of reasoning, he who seeks and deserves both fame and profit, is defrauded of his due, if either is withheld from him—no matter which.

Fortunately for the secondary candidates for public favour and attention, there is in this year's exhibition, no one picture of surpassing merit or absorbing interest,—no one destined to be "the observed of all observers," to the consequent overlooking or disregarding of all the rest. Jones's

"Battle of Waterloo" (No. 43), is the most conspicuous; though more from size and subject than from any remarkable skill in the treatment of it. But as our taste does not lie among battles, even on canvass, we shall leave this one to the excusable admiration of those who come to find their own portraits in it. Indeed a picture which is filled with portraits cannot have much value, except on that express account.

The clever family of the LANDSEERS (particularly Edwin), deserve distinguished notice this year, partly on account of their not seeming obtrusively to claim it. We say this, chiefly with reference to Edwin, in whose large, coarse, staring picture of "The Dogs of Mont St. Bernard," we did not see any very characteristic merit. But in his unobtrusive pictures of this year we find matter for the highest admiration that can be claimed by such subjects as those to which he seems to have hitherto almost exclusively confined himself.—"The Larder invaded," (94) in which a terrier and a cat have made good their entrance among the dead game, &c. and seem undetermined whether they had better partake of the tempting spoil, "share and share alike," or fairly fight for the undisputed possession of the whole,—is, in proportion to its size, more showy than sterling—though the dog is capital. But "The Watchful Centinel" (122) is altogether admirable. The principal object is a large black Newfoundland in the front, who has been left to watch his master's luggage, which seems to have been just turned out of a newly arrived stage-coach;—the tired horses of which are seen in the back ground. The expression of the dog—as he lies in the midst of his charge of trunks, portmanteaus, and *sacs-de-nuit*, looking with intense anxiety after master, and who is not seen in the picture—is given with infinite force, spirit, and effect; and the overworked stage-coach horses, as they stand sweating, panting, and trembling at the stable door, are exquisitely true to nature. In "The Bard," (284) by the same young painter, there is a quiet and subdued style, which is not without promise in another line of the art than that in which he is unquestionably destined to reach the most distinguished excellence. There is little to admire in CHARLES LANDSEER'S Prometheus. A picture on this subject, in which Prometheus himself forms but a secondary object of attention, cannot be well conceived.

In the department of landscape, we have three very rich and charming pieces, by NASMYTH the younger; a view of Greenwich, from a spot near Woolwich (62),—a view from Norwood, looking towards Dulwich (221),—and a view at Worth, near East Grinstead (230). Added to a truth and distinctness of individual touch, and an exquisite freshness of general effect, there is a purely *English* character about these views, which is very delightful.—The view of Edinburgh (255), by NASMYTH, Sen. though not so attractive in subject, shews infinite skill. For our own parts, we have always enough of great cities in reality, without ever wishing to see them depicted; especially in this country, where they are always to be looked for under a hood of smoke. To keep perpetually in one's sight a view of this kind, seems like carrying about one's person a portrait of one's bitterest enemy. But this picture is certainly admirable in its way, and gives to those, who, like ourselves, have never seen it, a striking idea of the splendour and importance of the "Northern Athens," as its own inhabitants, with a characteristic modesty, choose to designate it. In this landscape class of painting, which is the most generally pleasing, and next to that of high poetical composition, the most valuable of any in the art, we have some charmingly characteristic Indian pieces, by DANIEL; particularly a view on the Baleapatam River (37), and a view on the Ganges (261); in which the sultry heat and stillness of the atmosphere,—the long, lazy, attenuated forms of the natives—and the tall palm trees, with their great drooping leaves, all receding to the top, as if to escape from the heat reflected from the yellow, dry, sandy soil,—all contribute to give a unity of effect which is one of the highest and most difficult efforts of art. We have also two very pleasing home-scenes among the mountains of North Wales, by W. LEWIS: the Valley of Festiniog (86), and a composition from sketches near Llangollen (96).

In the arduous department of poetical composition, W. ETTY has three

or four pictures, which, if they fall very short of one's ideal notions on their respective subjects, are yet not without merit. The "Venus and Cupid descending" (164) is, we think, a failure in both the characters. The attitude of Venus is to the last degree forced and unnatural; and Mr. Etty should know that without nature, Venus herself cannot please, or rather she cannot *be* Venus. The "Cupid and Psyche descending" (186) is not at all subject to this objection; but, when did Mr. Etty hear of Cupid wearing *parrot's* wings? or of Psyche being attired in a robe of English sprigged muslin, and a fashionable Parisian cashmere for the year 1821? Indeed this promising artist seems to have an unfortunate predilection for Cupids with wings of the above description, which we take to be a remarkable instance of bad taste, as far as it goes. Parrots and Cupids are among the last animals in nature that can be appropriately associated together in the mind; at least with any safety to the poetical character of the latter. This artist's larger picture of "Cleopatra on the Cydnus" (201) is showy; but it wants that mingled air of triumphant power and voluptuous love, which so necessarily associates itself with this most celebrated scene in the romance of real life.—In this department, Howard has two pictures, which, if they do not much diminish his reputation, do not at all increase it. "Sabrina and her Nymphs" (17) is in fact very poor and unpoetical; and Ascanius carried away by Venus (144), is very little better. In both his colouring is as indifferent as usual, and there is less than his usual poetical conception and treatment to compensate for it.

In the department of history, there are only two pictures that claim particular notice: Northcote's Marriage of Richard Duke of York with Lady Ann Mowbray, when they were children (13); and Bewick's Jacob meeting Rachel at the Well (298). The former of these pictures is a specimen of that unhappy style of colouring, which may now safely be called that of the last age; at least in this country, for it still obtains on the Continent.

Mr. Bewick is, we believe, that very young artist, whose drawings excited so much attention when he was a pupil of Mr. Haydon. This is his first public attempt in oil, and *as* a first attempt it merits high praise and encouragement. Notwithstanding, it has many faults. The style of colouring is evidently modelled upon that of his master, and is, *as a style*, undoubtedly good; but this cannot be considered as a very favourable specimen of it. The flesh of Jacob is as much too dark and brown, as that of Rachel is too light and yellow. As a whole composition, too, the picture is certainly defective; but the principal figures of Jacob and Rachel are well conceived and expressed. There is nothing forced or theatrical about them; and the attitude and expression of Jacob are exceedingly natural and tender. Those of Rachel too are very pleasing and appropriate; but there is a striking defect in the arrangement of her drapery, which greatly interferes with that unity of character which should belong to the scene. A soft and yet glowing *quiet* should pervade every part of it, even to the leaves of the trees and the weeds that grow on the ground; and yet the lower part of the drapery of Rachel seems to be agitated and blown backward as if by wind, or by a quick motion, though she is standing still. In fact, it seems to be almost exactly copied from the drapery of a fragment of Iris, among the Elgin Marbles. Upon the whole, if this is not so good a picture as we could have *wished* to see from Mr. Bewick, it is at least as good as we had any right to look for in a first attempt; and it merits encouragement and attention accordingly.

We intended to have noticed several other meritorious pictures, and for not doing so, we have only the old excuse to offer, of very circumscribed space: but we can assure both reader and artist, that this is the *real* excuse in the present instance, whatever it may be in others. We conclude by merely directing the attention to a very cleverly painted picture, by Stephanoff, called Poor Relations (103), the style of which is an evident approximation to that of Wilkie; two unpretending, but very pleasing pictures, by J. Graham (Nos. 15 and 205); two small pieces of Dead Game, by Blake, which are finished equal to Gerard Dow (168 and 171); and several land-

scapes by JOHN WILSON, whose style reminds us of that of his distinguished namesake, without at all bearing the character of an imitation.

The first number of a work, intituled "Sylva Britannica," by JACOB GEORGE STRUTT, has just made its appearance. It consists of portraits of Forest Trees, remarkable for their beauty, magnitude, or antiquity, most correctly drawn from nature, and etched with singular spirit and fidelity. The subjects promise to unite in themselves a complete series of studies for forest scenery; and they are accompanied by descriptions written with all the poetical feeling which gives value to the conceptions of the painter; and which will render them an highly pleasing appendage in the library to works of topographical information, or of legendary interest.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, Feb. 27.—The subject of the Porson Prize for this year is the passage in Julius Cæsar, Act IV. scene 3, beginning—"*Come, Anthony and young Octavius,*" and ending with—"*and leave you so.*"—The metre—*Tragicum trimetrum acatalecticum.*

The subjects for the Members' Prizes are:—Senior Bachelors, *Populis diversis eadem instituta parum conveniunt*—Middle Bachelors, *Astronomiæ laus et utilitas.*

The Chancellor's two gold medals for the best classical scholars among the commencing bachelors of arts are adjudged this year to Mr. G. Long and Mr. H. Malden, both of Trinity college, and both university scholars upon Lord Craven's foundation.

The candidates for the office of Librarian of the university are—H. Gunning, Esq. of Christ college; the Rev. J. Lodge, fellow of Magdalene; the Rev. J. C. Franks, chaplain of Trinity college; and G. Burges, Esq. of Trinity college.

J. S. Henslow, Esq. of St. John's college, is candidate for the Professorship of Mineralogy.

It is generally supposed that the university intend to offer a liberal price for the splendid collection of minerals which adorned the late Professor Clarke's lecture-room.

Cambridge Philosophical Society.—The Cambridge Philosophical Society assembled on the 11th ult. when the president, the very Rev. Dr. Wood, after alluding in the most feeling manner to the great loss which the society had sustained by the death of its vice-president, Dr. E. D. Clarke, proposed that the meeting should be adjourned without proceeding to the regular business. This proposition was immediately acceded to, from a universal feeling of respect for the memory of one of the most distinguished ornaments of the society and of the university.

Royal Dublin Society.—The Marchioness of Hastings has sent to Doctor Wade, Botanic Lecturer of the Royal Dublin Society, seeds of two nondescript species of Concholulus, from Calcutta. Dr. Blake presented for the Museum a curious specimen of impregnation, brought by the late Dr. William Armstrong from Carlsbad, on the frontiers of Bohemia, being part of a walking-stick, which had been placed for a period of about six weeks in the waters of that place.

Royal Institution.—The regular professors belonging to this Institution, Messrs. Brande and Millington, have commenced their courses of Lectures, the former on Chemistry, and the latter on Natural Philosophy; and Dr. Roget has begun a course on Natural Physiology.

Royal Irish Academy.—An Essay, entitled "Observations proving the identity of structure and function of the Fascial and Trifascial Nerves," was read on the 25th ult. by William Wallace, M.R.I.A. lecturer on anatomy.

Cain, a Mystery.—The following letter has been addressed by Lord Byron to Mr. Murray in consequence of the threats of prosecution made against the latter:—

Dear Sir,—Attacks upon me were to be expected; but I perceive one upon *you* in the papers, which I confess that I did not expect. How, or in what manner, *you* can be considered responsible for what I publish, I am at a loss to conceive. If *Cain* be "blasphemous," "Paradise Lost" is blasphemous; and the very words of the Oxford gentleman, "Evil, be thou my good," are from that very poem, from the mouth of Satan;—and is there any thing more in that of Lucifer in the Mystery? *Cain* is nothing more than a drama—not a piece of argument. If Lucifer and Cain speak as the first murderer and the first rebel may be supposed to speak, surely all the rest of the personages talk also according to their characters; and the stronger passions have ever been permitted to the drama. I have even avoided introducing the Deity, as in Scripture, (though Milton does, and not very wisely either,) but have adopted his

angel, as sent to Cain, instead, on purpose to avoid shocking any feelings on the subject, by falling short of, what all uninspired men must fall short in, viz. giving an adequate notion of the effect of the presence of Jehovah. The old Mysteries introduced him liberally enough, and all this is avoided in the new one. The attempt to *bully you*, because they think it will not succeed with me, seems to me as atrocious an attempt as ever disgraced the times. What! when Gibbon's, Hume's, Priestley's and Drummond's publishers have been allowed to rest in peace for seventy years, are *you* to be singled out for a work of *fiction*—not of history or argument? There must be something at the bottom of this—some private enemy of your own; it is otherwise incredible. I can only say, "*Me—me adsum qui feci*," that any proceedings directed against you, I beg may be transferred to me, who am willing, and *ought* to endure them all; that if you have lost money by the publication, I will refund any or all of the copyright; that I desire you will say, that both *you* and Mr. Gifford remonstrated against the publication, as also Mr. Hobhouse; that I alone occasioned it, and I alone am the person who, either legally or otherwise, should bear the burden. If they prosecute, I will come to England; that is, if by meeting it in my own person, I can save yours. Let me know—you sha'nt suffer for me, if I can help it. Make any use of this letter which you please. Your's ever, BYRON.

Pisa, February 9, 1822.

Organic Remains.—A fossil tooth was discovered a short time ago in a bed of gravel at Horncastle, and is now deposited in a collection of organic remains possessed by Mr. George Weir, of that place. Mr. Sowerby, author of "Mineral Conchology of Great Britain," pronounces it to be a tooth of the fossil elephant.

Shakspeare.—The following is copied from an Irish newspaper:—"There is a portrait of Shakspeare in the possession of a gentleman of Dublin, which contains an inscription indicating that it was presented by our immortal bard himself to Ann Hathaway: and Major W. Stewart, of Lisburn, has favoured the Belfast paper with the following copy of an original letter also sent to this young lady by Shakspeare when he was 27, and she 19 years of age; she afterwardsbecame his wife:—

"TO ANNA HATHAWAYE.

"Deeresste Anna,—As thou haste alwaye founde mee toe mye worde moste trewe, soe thou shalt see I have stryctly kept mye promyse.—I pray you perfume thys mye poore locke withe thye balmy kisses, forre thenne indeede shalle kynges themselves bowe ande paye homage toe it. I do assure thee noe rude hande hathe knottidde itte, thye Willy's alone hathe done the worke. Neytherre the gyldedde bawble that envyronnes the heade of Majsestie noe norre honourres most myghte, woulde give mee halfe the joy, as didde thyse, mye little worke forre thee. The feelinge thatte didde neereste approache untoe itte, was thatte whiche commethe nygheste untoe God, meeke ande gentle Charytye, forre thatte virtue, O! Anna, doe I love, doe I cheryshe thee inne mye hearte; forre thou arte as a talle cederre stretchynge forthe its branches, and succourynge the smallere plants frome nyppynge winterre orr the boysterouse wyndes.—Farewelle, toe-morrowe bye tymes I will see thee; tille thenne adiue.

"Sweete love, thynne everre,

"WM. SHAKSPERE."

Zoology.—On the Spurs of the Ornithorynchus.—Dr. Traill of Liverpool has lately had an opportunity of examining the skins of a male and female ornithorynchus from New South Wales. The spurs of the male were remarkably strong and sharp, and the perforations in them so extremely minute, that it is not surprising that they escaped the notice of the first naturalist who examined them. The tubes were so fine that they would not receive a horse-hair, though they admitted a human one.

Dark-brown Streak on the Sea occasioned by Crabs.—On the 6th December 1815, Captain Kotzebue observed on the surface of the sea, near the island of St. Catharine, a serpentine streak, about two fathoms broad, of a dark-brown colour, which extended as far as the eye could reach. Upon examining it, it was found to be occasioned by an innumerable quantity of small crabs and the seeds of a marine plant.—*Kotzebue's Voyage.*

Chemistry.—Spontaneous explosion of Chlorine and Hydrogen.—It has been long known that a mixture of chlorine and hydrogen explodes when exposed to the direct action of the sun's rays. In order to try if this effect could be produced by the radiation of a common culinary fire, Professor Silliman filled a common Florence oil-flask (well cleaned) half full of chlorine gas, and was in the act of introducing the hydrogen in the pneumatic cistern. "There was not only no *direct* emanation from the sun, but even the *diffuse* light was rendered much feebler than common by a thick snow-storm, which had covered the sky-light above with a thick mantle, and veiled the heavens in a singular degree for such a storm. Under these circumstances the hydrogen was scarcely all introduced before the flask exploded with a distinct flame; portions of the glass stuck in the wood-

work of the ceiling of the room, and the face and eyes escaped by being out of the direction of the explosion; nothing but the neck of the flask remained in hand. This occurrence then proves, that a mixture of chlorine and hydrogen gas may explode spontaneously, in a diffuse light, and even in a very dim light."—*American Journal of Science.*

Iodine in Scrofula. — Dr. Conidet of Geneva has communicated to the editor of the Quarterly Journal of Science, the great success he has met with in the treatment of scrofula by the use of Iodine. In cases of goitre or scrofulous glands, combined with hydriodate of potash or soda, this remedy appears to have been highly successful, whether administered externally or internally.

New Species of Rhinoceros.—Sir E. Home lately read a paper to the Royal Society on a new species of rhinoceros, discovered in the interior of Africa; the skull of which bears a close resemblance to that found in a fossil state in Siberia and other countries.

Welsh Literature.—The Cymmrodorion Society in Powys, as well as the Cambrian Society in Dyfed, is adopting measures for the preservation of the remains of Ancient British Literature.—The Committee of the Cymmrodorion in Powys has lately sent a circular to the different members of that Society, and to the proprietors of the different collections of Welsh MSS. in the province, requesting them to allow the Society to appoint a proper person to prepare a catalogue of them, or to furnish the Society with such a catalogue; these catalogues are to contain a description and contents of the several MSS., accompanied with such remarks on their subjects and supposed authors, as may be deemed useful with a view to publication. It would be highly desirable that the several Societies having similar objects in view, should co-operate in collecting and collating all the Welsh MSS. extant, and in publishing from time to time the most valuable of them. The two Societies, which were first established with this view, are now taking effectual measures for accomplishing so desirable an object. The most valuable of these ancient remains of British literature, which are now contained in old MSS. that in their present state are inaccessible to the public, or mouldering through neglect, will, it is to be hoped, issue from the Cymmrodorion press at convenient opportunities.—The following are the queries which have been issued:—1. What inedited manuscripts of British literature, either in Latin or Welsh, are known to you? 2. Where are they deposited? 3. Are you acquainted with any portion, or any whole translation of the Holy Scriptures, in Welsh, more ancient than the Norman conquest, or than the art of printing? 4. Do you know any unpublished Welsh Triads, handed down by tradition or otherwise? 5. What Welshmen have left the principality since the time of the Reformation, on account of their religion, or any other cause, whom you think probable to have conveyed with them any remains of Welsh poetry and literature? 6. In what libraries, in England, or any other part of the British dominions, do you think it likely that some of these remains are deposited? 7. In what Continental libraries do you think it probable that some of them may be found? 8. What original Welsh books, or what books, relative to Welsh literature, in any language, do you know to be published? 9. Do you know any Pennillion not yet published? 10. Do you know of any species of Welsh composition, poetical or musical, corresponding with that called "Glee" in English, or which is known by the name of "Caniad tri neu bedwar"? 11. Can you exhibit to the Society any old Welsh tunes, sacred or otherwise, not yet published? 12. What Welsh books, and books on Welsh literature, already published, and now become scarce, do you think merit to be republished?

Instinct of the Honey-eater Bird.—Capt. Kotzebue mentions the following circumstance respecting these birds. "The Hottentots, who have a very quick sight, try to observe a bee flying home with its honey, and pursue it; but they often would not succeed in following the bee, were they not assisted by the honey-eater birds, which perceive the intention of the men. The bird now pursues the bee, and gives the Hottentots, who pursue both, a signal by a whistle where the honeycomb is, and when they have taken out the honey, they throw some to the bird as a reward for his service."

Sea-snake of the Aleutians, Norwegians, and the Hebridians. — Pontoppidan describes a monstrous sea-snake said to appear occasionally on the coast of Norway; and relations of a similar description are to be met with in the writings of other authors. Very lately, in the year 1808, the remains of a remarkable animal, answering in some degree to the description of Pontoppidan, was cast ashore on one of the Orkney Islands, and has been described by Dr. Barclay in the first volume of the Memoirs of the Wernerian Natural History Society. In the Memoirs of the same Society, there is an interesting notice by the Rev. Mr. Maclean of Small

Isles, of an animal supposed to be of this tribe, which was observed near the island of Eigg, one of the Hebrides; and in the second volume of Kotzebue's Voyage we have the following notice of a sea-monster, said to resemble a serpent: "M. Kriukoff's description of a sea-animal that pursued him at Beering's Island, where he had gone for the purpose of hunting, is very remarkable; several Aleutians affirm they have often seen this animal. It is of the shape of the red serpent, and is immensely long: the head resembles that of a sea-lion, and two disproportionately large eyes give it a frightful appearance. It was fortunate for us," said Kriukoff, "that we were so near the land, or else the monster might have destroyed us; it stretched its head far above the water, looked about for its prey, and vanished. The head soon appeared again, and that considerably nearer; we rowed with all our might, and were very happy to have reached the shore in safety. If a sea-serpent has been really seen on the coast of North America, it may have been one of this frightful species."

Political Economy.—By the returns of 1821, the following is the Population of Great Britain and Ireland:—

	Population 1801.	Increase per cent.	Population 1811.	Increase per cent.	Population 1821.
Eng.	8,331,434	14½	9,538,827	18	11,260,555
Wales	541,546	13½	611,788	17 1-5	717,108
Scot.	1,599,068	13	1,805-688	15 6-7	2,092,014
	10,472,048	14	11,956,303	17 2-3	14,069,677
Ar.&c	470,598	—	640,500	—	310,000
	10,942,646	—	12,596 803	—	14,379,677
Ireland					6,846,949
The Lesser Islands					92,122
				Total..	21,318,748

Mineralogy.—Mr. Burchel in his travels at the Cape observes, that "Little notice as the Hottentots, in general, take of mineralogical objects, their attention has been attracted by a production of their mountains, which, observing it to have the singular property of becoming, on being rubbed between the fingers, a soft cotton-like substance, resembling that which they made from their old handkerchiefs for the purpose of tinder, they have named *Doeksteen*, (handkerchief-stone, or cloth-stone.) They pointed out a particular part of the mountains where it might be found; and I made an excursion for the purpose of examining it, and at the same time to explore the *Kloof-Valley*, and its productions. The *Doeksteen* is a kind of *Asbestos*, of a blue colour. Having found the spot, I made a drawing of the remarkable laminated rocks, between the thin horizontal layers of which it is found. These veins of asbestos are of various thickness, from the tenth to half an inch, and consequently their fibre, which is always transverse, is very short. But, in the mountains, at a place called *Eland's Fountain*, about five and twenty miles north-eastward, some is found, the fibres of which are above two inches long. This is, in fact, another species, and differs not only in the length, but in the more compact, perfectly straight and glossy fibre, and in its deeper colour. The more remarkable circumstance is, the existence of asbestos in mountains of argillaceous schistus. All the rocks at this place are formed of thin plates of this clay-slate, not more than half an inch in thickness, and often scarcely the tenth of an inch. Between these laminæ, a beautiful kind of stone is found, sometimes of a blue and sometimes of a silky golden colour, from the twentieth part of an inch to three inches thick. It is a species of asbestos in a less mature and flaxen state, with compact fibres of a flinty hardness, either transverse or oblique, straight or wavy. The fracture of these laminæ is generally according to the direction of the fibres. When cut and polished, this stone exhibits a very beautiful appearance. A handsome kind of *jasper*, brown, striped with black, is to be found here; and a green *opal* or *pitch-stone*."

Chemical Agency by the Magnet.—Mr. J. Murry states that he has succeeded in decomposing by the magnet every metallic salt to which he has applied it. One instance of this fact, so interesting to science, we quote for the sake of its practical tendency.—"A solution of permuriate of mercury was, by the magnet, soon reduced into running or metallic mercury. Hence fine steel filings magnetized and administered in syrup, will be an admirable antidote to corrosive sublimate."

Natural History.—A ger-falcon was lately shot near Parham, by Lord de la Zouch's keeper, the wings of which measured nearly four feet. This bird being a native of the cold and dreary climes of the north, is but seldom found in the south of Norway, Iceland, and the northern part of Russia. The prevailing colour of its plumage is a dusky brown, and spotted; the feathers on the legs are very long, and of a pure white; the legs below the knee are of a pale blue, and are very strongly made.

Nasturtium.—The blossoms have been observed to emit electric sparks towards evening, which was first noticed by the daughter of the illustrious Linnæus, who could not credit the account until he had seen the phenomenon. It is seen most distinctly with the eye partly closed.

Church Union Society in the Diocese of St. David's.—The Prizes for the year 1821 are adjudged as follows: To H. V. Tobbs, of Doctors' Commons, the premium of 50*l.* for the best Essay "on the Scripture Doctrines of Adultery and Divorce, and the Criminal Character and Punishment of Adultery by the Ancient Laws of England and other Countries." To the Rev. R. Polewhele, of Kenwyn, near Truro, for the second best Essay on the same subject, 20*l.* To the Rev. S. C. Wilkes, Regent's-park, London, the premium of 25*l.* for the best Essay "on the Influence of a moral Life on Judgment in matters of Faith."

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Academy of Sciences.—At a late meeting of this academy, M. Moreau de Jonnès read a memoir on the phenomena and the propagation of the yellow fever, in which he contended that it was of a contagious character, and that it is always introduced into a country by maritime communications:—that it has no other origin:—in short, that it is a malady *sui generis*.

The experiments of Messieurs Ampère and Arago, read by the reporters at a public sitting of the academy some time since, are curious. Natural and artificial Magnets, Iron, Nickel, and Cobalt, were the only bodies in which the property of acting on the magnetic needle had been recognized: when M. Oersted, secretary to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Copenhagen, discovered, that, under certain circumstances, all metals, without exception, and, in general, all bodies susceptible of conducting electricity, exercise very intense influence on this needle. To effect this, it is merely requisite to bring them into communication with the two extremities of the voltaic pile, making them serve as conductors to the current of electricity, which it produces. Last September, while engaged in experiments relative to this important discovery, the reporters met with another fact, more general, and no less unexpected, viz. that two metallic wires, of whatever nature they may be, act upon each other, when they both transmit an electrical current; and what adds to the singularity of this result is, that the action is attractive when the currents are in the same direction, and repulsive when they move in a contrary direction. At the same time M. Arago announced to the Academy, "that the voltaic current, which, according to the experiments of M. Oersted, gives to all metals the property of acting upon magnets, is itself a powerful means of producing magnetism; by placing the conducting wire in a suitable manner round a bar of steel, even at a considerable distance, you may produce in the bar as many poles as you please, and making the two extremities of the wire communicate with those of a voltaic pile. The effects which are observed by the aid of this instrument, furnish direct and multiplied proofs of the identity of electricity and magnetism. One of the principal consequences of the theory founded upon this identity is, that the directing action of the earth does not emanate either from the polar regions, or from the centre of the globe, as has been successively supposed; but that it proceeds especially from the equatorial zone, where heat and light act with the most intensity. I think that this determination of the regions of the earth, where the cause of the directing action resides, will interest natural philosophers, who endeavour to represent, by general formulas, the amounts of the declinations and inclinations of the magnetic needle from the poles to the equator. Thus, while according to the experiments alluded to, the Electrophorus and the Leyden phial may henceforth serve navigators as an infallible means to remagnetise, to saturation, the needles of their compasses, when time or other circumstances may have weakened their virtue, I shall, perhaps, have contributed, by my researches, to the improvement of the magnetic formulas, which are destined to render more sure, and to extend by new applications, the use of an instrument, but for which the greater part of the globe would be still unknown to us."

Law decision relative to the Arts.—An interesting law-suit lately engaged the attention of the Parisian public, of which the following is an account. The celebrated John Godefroy, a native of England, but settled in Paris, engraved some years ago (1818) the well-known picture of Gerard, the Battle of Austerlitz. A copy *avant la lettre* costs 160, and the others 80 francs. Copies of it in smaller dimensions have also appeared, and been sold by many printsellers at eight and ten francs. Mr. Godefroy brought actions against all the printsellers and claimed of them a remuneration of no less a sum than 60,000 francs. This case made much noise, because the questions were to be decided, whether the copying of a print was to be judged of upon the same principles as the piracy of a book, and, in that case, whether the copier or seller were to

be considered as liable to punishment. The whole tribe of printsellers were interested in it, and even the lawyers were divided in their opinion. The discussion before the Court was, of course, very animated, till at length sentence was given, that the printsellers were guilty, and not only bound to pay an indemnity to Mr. Godefroy, but also a fine. In consequence of this, Dieu and Vallot were obliged to pay him the sum of 1000 francs; Janot 1000 francs; Bouchi and Berinet each 500 francs; Toulouse and the others each 300 francs.

SPAIN.

A memoir has been drawn up respecting the contagion of the yellow fever, by Dr. Romero-Velasquez, of Madrid, and has obtained a gold medal from the Royal Society of Medicine there. It is curious to observe the difference of opinion on the subject of the contagion,—one party pretending that the yellow fever is decidedly contagious, the other, that it is not contagious, but endemic, and that it never shews itself except under the action of local causes. M. Caseux, of New York, who has had twelve years experience of it in America, asserts that is is simply epidemic, and not contagious. He asserts that it never attacks those whose organs are not first prepared to receive it by being exposed to the atmosphere in which it is generated. In the temperate climates it always appears about the end of July, or the middle of August, and invariably in sea-ports, or in habitations near where the tides flow, and near rivers accessible to the tides. There is no example of yellow fever appearing in the interior of the country, or attacking persons that have not been exposed to the infected spots during its progress. When persons have imbibed the fever, or are in a state of illness, or have died, out of the atmospheric circle of the malady, they have never communicated the infection to the families where they have been received, to the physicians who attended them, nor to their nurses. Hence the conclusion is, that the infection cannot be communicated to persons in the country, who do not live near ports where the tide flows. Persons who have passed the spring and summer at a distance from sea-ports, out of the mephitic influence of the exhalations of tides, leaving bare at intervals the beds of rivers, may communicate with the sick with impunity, and traverse without fear the spots infected with the fever.

HOLLAND.

A magazine called *Irene* has been published in Holland: it contains extracts from foreign works, and some original pieces in the Dutch language. The publisher is M. Schilperoot, of Amsterdam. The fourth number appeared in January. One of the numbers contained an original essay on the progress of the regeneration of Greece, and the attempts made by its inhabitants to establish their national independence. This paper has a number of curious particulars relative to the influence of foreign courts in promoting the revolution in that country, and the effects of the institutions formed there of late years in contributing to that event.

GERMANY.

The statistics and geography of Baden have been published under the title of "*Geographie und Statistich des Gros Hensogthum Baden.*" It is divided into six circles, those of the

Danube having	143,045 inhab.
Treisam . .	240,530
Kinsig . . .	167,691
Murg . . .	182,336
Necker . .	276,537
Mein . . .	94,536
Total	1,104,675

Each of these circles is governed by a directory, having bailiffs under it. The directory takes care of the administration of justice and the administration of the finances. The public debt of the duchy is 15,602,925 florins; but the funds of redemption are so wisely regulated, that in a few years they must extinguish the debt. The university of Heidelberg ranks high in estimation as an establishment for public instruction. Commerce, however, is cramped by the rigorous custom-house enactments of the government of the Netherlands respecting transit duties.

Diseases of the Ear.—A very useful periodical work has lately appeared in Germany, entitled "The Spirit of the newest Medical and Surgical Writings of Germany," edited by a Society of learned practising Physicians. ("*Geist der neuesten medicinischen und chirurgischen Schriften Teutchland's.*")

In the 1st volume for 1821, is inserted a Review of Dr. Robbi's (of Leipsig) Translation of Mr. Curtis's Treatise "On the sound and diseased state of the Ear, with a short view of the structure and functions of that organ." The translation is accompanied with practical observations by Dr. Robbi, from which we are induced, from the importance of the subject, to make a few extracts.

The object of this treatise is to examine and describe the nature and the diseases of the ear with the utmost exactitude.

The author treats

1st, Of the diseases of the external ear.

2d, Of the diseases of the tympanum; as for example, the discharge of the suppuration of the same; the obstruction of the ear-trumpet, which is to be removed by the operation or perforation of the skin of the tympanum; and

3dly, Of the diseases of the internal ear, or of the labyrinth, which he divides into constitutional, nervous, scrophulous, syphilitic, and deafness—or only local weakness of the acoustic nerve—an improper organization of the internal ear, &c.

In the first chapter, from the first to the 18th page, the author treats of the structure and the use of the different parts of the ear; of the organization of the ear in the different races of animals; of the doctrine of the report of sound; and proceeds in the second chapter from page 18 to 32, to the diseases of the ear.

The author has invented some ingenious and efficient instruments for assisting the hearing, and has communicated them to the public, by means of a copper-plate, which is annexed to the original work, the translation, and the review. The latest inventions of this kind consist in the fabrication of artificial ears, which were made originally in France, and afterwards in other countries. Since they can be exactly fitted to the ear, they certainly augment the collection of the sound, but they want the power to transmit the sound through the passage of the hearing with greater facility. To improve these machines, the author has added a little tube, which contracts the hearing passage, and effects incomparably better a stronger penetration of the sound.

The Spanish ear, made of shells, answers the desired purpose very well; but at the same time it must be observed, that neither this, nor several other mechanical inventions of this kind, are suitable to every case; and though in general they are to be preferred to all other mechanical remedies, there are cases in which they cannot be used at all.

The German silver ears assist some patients incomparably better than any other; but as they are heavier, and not so faithful in the imitation of the natural ear as the French ones, they must in some respects be inferior to the latter.

The author has also invented a hearing trumpet, which has the form of a parabolic conoid, and is constructed like the speaking trumpet used at sea. It consists of several joints, which can be put together like an opera-glass, and carried in the pocket.

RUSSIA.

Russian literature seems to make a rapid progress since the commencement of the century. From 1700 to 1800 only about 3000 works were printed in that empire, and yet in the last twenty years 8000 volumes have appeared. Three hundred and fifty living authors exist there; the greater part of whom are unknown, even in name, in the rest of Europe.

His excellency the President of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburgh has ordered all the researches and resources of Eastern learning that can be obtained, to be collected together and placed in one of the rooms of the Academical Museum. He has by these means formed an Asiatic Museum: which has been enriched by Imperial liberality with a new collection of Oriental MSS. and in other branches by presents from individuals, forming, now, one of the most useful and remarkable collections in the Academical Museum. It has been arranged in three newly-erected rooms, and contains:—I. Oriental Monuments and Antiquities. 1. A large collection of Mohamedan coins, divided into 28 classes; a complete catalogue of which is now in the press, and of which a particular account will shortly be given. 2. A collection of other Oriental coins, such as Chinese, Japanese, Hebrew, Sassanide, and Indian. 3. Other Oriental Antiquities, as stones (bricks) with Persepolitan inscriptions, vessels with Arabic inscriptions. II. A very fine collection of Arabian, Persian, and Turkish MSS. arranged according to their different departments and languages, as—Poems, Grammars, Mathematical, Historical, Philosophical, Physical, and Theological MSS. III. A rich collection of Chinese, Manshurian and Japanese MSS., likewise arranged according to languages and subjects; to which are added Chinese sketches and drawings. IV. A very rare collection of Mongol, Calmuck, and Tibetian MSS., also many Mongol prints, a detailed catalogue of which will be published to satisfy the curiosity of the public. V. An Oriental Library, or a collection of Oriental MSS. relative to Literature and Information, which may furnish the learned with sufficient means to obtain a knowledge of the countries of the East.

The Emperor Alexander has given orders to purchase 9000 copies of the New Testament in the Sclavonian language, for the Petersburgh Bible Society, to be distributed among his troops. The Bell and Lancaster system of education begins to find friends at St. Petersburgh; on the other hand, the system of Pestalozzi is

known but to very few. The Rev. Mr. Muralt, formerly an assistant to Pestalozzi, established a boarding-school in that city eight years ago, which is now very flourishing. He has, for his assistants, some able and enlightened men, who are engaged in compiling elementary books for the principal branches of human knowledge. One of them, Mr. Duplan, is said to have ready in MS. several works on arithmetic, geography, &c. according to the system of Pestalozzi. A course of practical arithmetic, which he purposes to have printed in Paris, is said to be a work very well adapted to the instruction of youth.

AFRICA.

Letters from Gambia having announced that Omar, the Sheikh of the Tarassa Arabs, who occupy the desert between Portandik and Timbuctoo, had arrived at Bathurst, for the purpose of making arrangements with the merchants for the supply of gum arabic at Portandik; and as that chief has manifested the greatest anxiety to establish this trade *with the English on the firmest basis*, we hope our countrymen (influenced by a laudable spirit of enterprise) will not suffer this favourable opportunity to pass, but that they will now open a communication with Timbuctoo through his territory! It is most certain that a negociation formed with this powerful Arab of the Sahara might ensure protection to any Englishman desirous of penetrating to Timbuctoo; nay, he himself, for a moderate remuneration (offered, by the by), with secrecy, would and could protect any traveller, proceeding through that country, all the way to the emporium of central Africa! The prospect of hire for the camels of the Tarassa Arabs, which would necessarily result from the establishment of a commercial intercourse, would alone be sufficient to secure his interest and vigorous support in promoting such an undertaking; for, although the road through this part of the Tarassa country is not so eligible as that suggested by Mr. Jackson, in his work annexed to Shabeeny's Account of Timbuctoo (because it is so near to the French settlements on the Senegal), yet, notwithstanding this objection, we have reason to think it may lead to incalculable advantages, and be the means of opening markets hitherto sealed from the intercourse of nations and of European commerce.

EGYPT.

The canal of Alexandria, in Egypt, has received, in honour of the Sultan, the name of Mahmoudian. It terminates at a few paces from Pompey's Pillar, and commences near the Nile, below Saon. Its length is 41,706 toises, its breadth 15, and its depth 3. One hundred thousand men began it in the month of January 1819, and that number was increased, in the following month, to 260,000. The workmen received a piastre a day. In the month of May, 30,000 other workmen, from Upper Egypt, were added to the former ones. On the 13th of Sept. 1820, the work was completed. Six European engineers directed the operations.

AMERICA.

Curious facts respecting the Bones of the Rattlesnake.—About the year 1748, some labourers in working a quarry in the neighbourhood of Princeton for the stone with which the college is built, discovered a small cavern which contained the entire skeletons of an immense number of the rattle-snake (Crotalus.) The bones were in such quantities as to require two or three carts for their removal. There can be but little doubt that this cavern had once a small opening which was afterwards closed by the accidental fall of a stone, or some other impediment. This cave had probably been the winter abode of the rattlesnake for years, where many had died through age, and others in consequence of the circumstances just mentioned. Mr. Humboldt, in the third volume of his Personal Narrative, hints at an occurrence somewhat similar to the above—"I had visited the caverns of the Hartz, those of Franconia, and the beautiful grotto of Treshemienshiz, in the Carpathian mountains, which are the vast cemeteries of bones of tygers, hyenas, and bears, as large as our horses." Bakewell, in his Geology, has an account of the entire skeleton of an elephant of an immense size, discovered in Derbyshire, in a cavernous rock composed of *marine* animals. He supposes the cavern to have been open, and afterwards closed by the deposition of calcareous earth, forming stalactites; instances of which are common in Derbyshire. "Into this cavern, I conceive," says he, "the animal had retired to die, at a period long after the existence of the marine animals which are imbedded in the surrounding rock."

The University of Virginia has made an appeal to Congress, for the memorial of the duty on foreign books,—more especially those rare classical works which are wanted in the higher branches of education, many of which are procured but with difficulty in that country, and some of which cannot be had at all.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Mr. Editor.—The baneful effect of the sea-atmosphere upon almost every species of shrub and tree within its influence, and the consequent nakedness and desolation of sea-coast views, in general arising from this circumstance so unfavourable to vegetation, have, amongst the admirers of maritime situations, been often a matter of remark, as well as of regret:—and it must be acknowledged, that could an object like the clothing (even the partial clothing) of some of our sea-side rocks and cliffs with the rich mantle of woodland scenery be accomplished, how much grace and beauty would be added to our shores. To apply a remedy therefore, if it be possible, to these inherent defects, seems worthy, at least, of some consideration to the lovers of planting.

We know that a great variety of different shrubs and trees has been planted by the sea-side, both for ornament and shelter; but, if we except the common Sycamore, which, though the hardiest amongst them, does but succeed in part, and never assumes that rich green, and flaky foliage which constitutes its beauty, I know of no other tree that has been planted with any success, with this avowed purpose.—The common Elder is, indeed, a hardy, but worthless succedaneum to other things. The Tamarisk, in itself an elegant shrub, grows spontaneously, I am told, in some situations upon the English coast, even among the shingles on the shore: it is at best, however, but a shrub; and though every thing that will flourish in such situations is of value, it is nevertheless incapable of producing any thing like the effect of masses of larger growth. Whoever has noticed (and who accustomed to sea-coast scenery has not?) either single trees, or masses of wood, that are immediately opposed to the blasts and atmosphere of the sea, must have observed their stinted forms; their nakedness towards the point of exposure; their blighted and crisped foliage, and their tops shorn as with a knife; but only let him penetrate into the interior of the grove, or examine the trees growing under the shelter of some friendly hill that screens them from the briny vapours of the sea, and they instantly resume their natural forms, their foliage, and their beauty.

Those noble foresters, the stately ornaments of more sheltered spots, absolutely refuse to lend their graces to these exposed and dreary scenes, where the lordly Oak, the tall and branching Elm, and the beautiful Ash, "Fraxinus in sylvis pulcherrima,' shrink from the blast," and dwindle not only into insignificance but even ugliness.

I am acquainted with but one tree of any growth or beauty, that seems to have the least capability of resisting the malign influence of the sea-atmosphere, and that is the Mulberry. From two or three grand specimens of this beautiful tree, of which I have had long knowledge, standing in the most exposed situations of the north-east coast of England, it seems not only to defy the enemy, but to delight in its situation, throwing out its noble limbs in all directions, and assuming a foliage, rich, full, and tufted to its topmost boughs. One of these specimens to which I allude is of great magnitude, even though some of its vast limbs have been torn from it; but it is still in vigour, and, in point of richness of effect, the oak itself is scarcely superior.

These trees are also abundantly prolific, and in all good seasons the fruit arrives at perfection. Is it not singular, therefore, that the cultivation of this beautiful and useful species should have been so long neglected? It might be supposed, that one single flourishing specimen, in a situation where all other trees fail, would have been an inducement to the trial of others. The slow growth of the mulberry-tree may be urged as an objection; but on the other hand, it appears to be a tree of great longevity, which is no small recommendation; and that the sea-air is at least not injurious to it, we have the authority of the most respectable ancient authors. Pliny the younger, in describing his Laurentine villa and gardens to his friend Gallus, says, that the latter was chiefly planted with figs and mulberries, for which alone the soil was favourable.—"Hortos morus et ficus frequens vestit, quarum arborum illa vel maxime ferax est terra, malignior cæteris."—Now, that the soil might be, and no doubt was (probably being a rich, sandy loam,) favourable to the fig and the mulberry I agree; but that there is a peculiar property in the latter to resist the saline atmosphere of the sea-coast in all situations, seems beyond a doubt; for the warm south-western aspect of Laurentum must have been favourable to trees in general independent of that circumstance; but nevertheless, he says, that even the box-fences which flourished perfectly well where they were sheltered by the walls of the building, entirely withered away when they were exposed to the sea, though at a great distance.—"Gestatio buxo aut rore marino, ubi deficit buxus ambitur.

Nam buxus qua parte defenditur tectis, abunde viret aperto cœlo, apertoque vento: et quanquam longinqua aspergine maris inarescit."

Now, this seems so clearly to point out the malign influence of the sea-air, even on the shores of Italy, upon the vegetable kingdom in general, that it must have been owing to this circumstance, and not to the badness of the soil, that we are to attribute the failure of other plants than the fig and the mulberry in the maritime garden of Pliny. In speaking also of the Mulberry, Palladius says, in his second book "De re rustica," that for the most part, they love warm, sandy, and *maritime situations*. "Amant loca calida, sabulosa et plerumque maritima." That the warm climate of Italy is favourable to the growth of the Mulberry tree, we admit; but we see also that they do not shrink from the cold northern sea-coasts of Great Britain, and surely this ought to be no small encouragement to the trial of a tree of such utility and beauty. What tree can afford a more refreshing shade, or more delicious and wholesome fruit? Horace, at the same time that he gets a fling at the luxurious mode of living that then prevailed, highly commends the salubrity of the mulberry:

——"Ille salubres
Æstates peraget, qui nigris prandia moris
Finiet, ante gravem quæ legerit arbore solem."

Lib. 2. Sat. 4. l. 21.

The Fig-tree also appears in the climate of Italy to bear the sea-air without flinching: how far it would do so on our rude sea-coasts, or be either useful or ornamental in such situations, I have no means of ascertaining, as we see it only in gardens nailed to walls, where it appears to be much more tender than the mulberry, as both its shoots and fruits are easily affected by the frost; but as severe frost has less power by the sea-side than in the interior, it would possibly succeed well in the usual way, though as an ornamental tree its growth is too diminutive, and its ramification too straggling for the mere purposes of beauty.

In order to procure plants of the Mulberry tree, for placing in maritime situations, I should think they would be most likely to succeed by raising them from seeds taken from some sea-coast plant, when the fruit is in a state of maturity; which would probably produce plants more hardy than even the parent tree. This is at least the plan recommended in the culture of the more tender kind of grapes, upon their introduction into warmer climates; though Palladius discourages this method with regard to the Mulberry, by which, he says, both fruit and wood degenerate—"et poma et virgulta degenerant;" and recommends them to be propagated by cuttings, planted either with their top shoots on (if I understand him right), or what is better, by stakes a foot and a half in length, pruned quite smooth, and smeared over with dung:—"Serenda est taleis, vel cacuminibus, melius autem taleis sesquipedalibus, ex utraque parte levigatis ac fimo oblitis."—The most usual way amongst our gardeners, is, I believe, to plant them from layers.

B.

Cattle-breeding.—Norfolk is proverbial for its superior modes of agriculture, yet breeding is no where less attended to in a general way than in that county. What is usually denominated the Norfolk home-bred, is a beast almost without any specific character;—without symmetry of shape, or aptitude to acquire flesh: the cows, however, are good milkers, and the beef firm, well flavoured, and perfectly adapted to pickle for long sea voyages; in short, they are a most valuable breed of cattle, injured by inattention to the propriety of selecting the best varieties for breeding stock. This has recently been exemplified by a beautiful specimen of that breed, in a five years old beast, shewn at Norwich, bred and fed by Mr. John Postle of Ingham, in Norfolk, the weight of which when alive was 171 st. 6lb. (of fourteen pounds to the stone,) and when dead, the quarters weighed 114 st. 1 lb. besides 19st. of loose fat. This beast was allowed by judges to be a perfect model of the breed, and although he measured round the girth nine feet ten inches, the circumference of his leg-bone, was only eight inches and a half. This beast was raffled for by sixty gentlemen, at the Norfolk hotel in Norwich (stakes one guinea each), and won by the celebrated Ned Painter, of pugilistic notoriety.

USEFUL ARTS.

Substitute for Alcohol.—The Society of Arts of London, has adjudged a silver medal to Mr. Cooke, for the discovery of a substitute for alcohol, now used for the preservation of anatomical objects. It consists of a saturated solution of muriate of soda of common salt, taking about 3lbs. of salt for four pints of water. Where spirits of wine are dear, this discovery is likely to be of great utility.

Blow-pipes.— Some time ago, Mr. J. Tofts, of Cambridge, contrived a curious blow-pipe, calculated to maintain uninterruptedly, during two hours, a degree of heat capable of melting *platinum*. An account of this blow-pipe appeared in 'The Annals of Philosophy.' Mr. H. B. Leeson, of Nottingham, has devised a method by which Tofts' blow-pipe may be adapted with perfect safety to the burning of the gaseous constituents of water, and used as an oxy-hydrogen, or gas blow-pipe.

Tin Pipes.—Block-tin pipes have been lately made by Mr. J. Milne, brass-founder, of Edinburgh, which promise to be of considerable utility for the conveyance of gas, and for other purposes. The chief advantages of the block-tin pipe over any other are, in its being less liable to be acted upon by gas, and, from the nature of the metal, not likely to oxidate or corrode; from its ductility, it is easily bent to suit the different situations required; and, as the joinings are made with solder, nearly of the same nature as the pipe itself, any blow or strain which the pipe may receive at or near the joint, can do little injury, as both the solder and the pipe will yield together, and never produce a leak as copper-pipes, if put together with soft solder, are apt to do when subjected to the supposed strain. The facility of joining it is also of considerable advantage: any ordinary workman will make a perfect joint in less than two minutes. These pipes may also be joined and soldered while full of water.

NEW PATENTS.

W. PRITCHARD, *of the Borough of Southwark, and* R. FRANKS, *of London, for manufacturing Water-proof Hats.*

"Take what is called a shell, that is, a hat made with beaver, or any other materials used in the hat manufactory, but not any nap on the underside; when dyed and dry, take the following water-proof composition,—one pound of gum kino, eight ounces of gum elenic, three pounds of gum olibanum, three pounds of gum copal, one pound of gum ladanum, two pounds of gum juniper, one pound of gum mastick, and ten pounds of resin shallac, and eight ounces of common frankincense." Let these ingredients be bruised small, and put into a well-glazed earthen vessel, pour three gallons of alcohol upon the ingredients, and mix them well; then put the vessel into a water-bath of the temperature of 176 of Fahrenheit, but on no account exceed that degree of heat; towards the close of the maceration, which will take about two hours, provided the bath be kept at 176, put into the vessel one pint wine measure full of liquid ammonia, one ounce of oil of lavender, and one pound of gum myrrh and gum opoponax, previously dissolved in three pints of proof spirits of wine; let the whole be well agitated, and if the mixture appears free from lumps and all the ingredients to be well dissolved, it may be removed from the water-bath and will be fit for use. The earthen vessel must have a closely fitted cover, to prevent the loss of alcohol during the operation. With this stiffen the underside according to the substance required, let it dry a little in the air or in a warm room. When the shell is sufficiently dry to admit of handling, then turn it and put it on a block that will fit it quite tight, then stiffen the crown with what is called a hard brim brush, with as much of the composition as the shell will take without its going through, then put the shell in a warm room that it may dry. Give the shell to a finisher to steam and flatten to the size wanted; when cool, if not hard enough, put a little thin glue and cherry gum, which will fill up the places missed by the waterproof composition, and by that means cause a free circulation of air; next take a brim brush and stiffen the brim underside with as much more of the waterproof composition as is necessary to make it firm and hard; let it remain on till dry, then take a warm iron and iron the composition well into the brim, so that not any appears upon the surface, and there will not be any danger of its coming through; this may also be done by putting the different ingredients mentioned in the composition, or without the spirits of wine, and ironing it well in with a warm iron. When the shell is cool and dry, put the jip and side of paper in; when that is dry, bore holes through the side of the crown, if needful, to admit of a more free circulation of air, taking care to bore the holes from the inside, which will not at all damage the hat. Next give the shell to a finisher to finish in the usual way; when finished, if the brim is not sufficiently hard for the purpose wanted,

put more of the composition in the brim, and let it be done in the same manner as before-mentioned. Then take the shell and put some thin paste of flour and water, and when dry, as much copal varnish as you think will stick the silk or beaver; let it remain in a warm room till quite dry, then take the silk, beaver, or any thing else, and put it upon the underside, and take a warm iron to stick it.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

A. Applegath, of Duke-street; for improvements in printing-machines. January 14, 1822.

J. Hague, of Spitalfields; for a method of making metallic pipes, by the application and arrangement in the apparatus of machinery and mechanical powers. January 29, 1822.

Sir W. Congreve, of Cecil-street; for improved methods of multiplying fac simile impressions. January 29, 1822.

P. Ewart, of Manchester; for a new method of making coffer dams. January 29, 1822.

R. Bill, of Newman-street; for an improved method of manufacturing metallic tubes, cylinders, cones, or other forms, for the construction of masts, yards, booms, bowsprits, or casks, or for any other purposes to which they may be applicable. February 5, 1822.

F. L. Tatton, of New Bond-street; for an astronomical instrument by which the time of the day, the progress of the celestial bodies, as well as carriages, horses, or other animals, may be correctly ascertained. Partly communicated to him by a foreigner. February 9, 1822.

G. H. Palmer, of the Royal Mint; for improvements in the production of heat, by the application of well-known principles not hitherto made use of in the construction of furnaces of steam-engines and of air-furnaces in general, whereby a considerable saving in the expenditure of fuel is obtained, and the total consumption of smoke effected. February 12, 1822.

J. F. Smith, of Dunston Hall, Derbyshire; for improvements in dressing of piece goods made from silk or worsted, or of both materials. February 12, 1822.

S. Davis, of Upper East Smithfield; for an improvement upon the lock for guns and other firearms, which enables the same lock to be used upon the percussion principle, or with gun-powder, without charging the lock or hammer. February 12, 1822.

T. Brunton, of the Commercial Road, chain-cable and anchor manufacturer; for improvements upon the anchor. February 12, 1822.

E. Peck, of Liverpool; for machinery to be worked by water, applicable to the moving of mills, and other machinery of various descriptions, or for forcing or pumping water. Communicated to him by a foreigner. February 22, 1822.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Charles Brockden Brown, the American Novelist. By William Dunlap. 8vo.

Although the life of Mr. Brown was rather barren of incident, his mind was well fraught with ideas. As observed by Mr. Dunlap, "in the life of a literary man, character is biography;" and as he has endeavoured to the utmost to trace the growth and cultivation of intellect in the subject of his memoirs, and the fruits of it, as evinced to the world in his productions, we must not quarrel with that privacy in Mr. Brown, to which, as the nurse of his genius, we owe our delight in his works.

"Charles," as he is somewhat affectedly styled by his biographer, was of respectable family, his parents residing in Philadelphia, and tracing their ancestors back to the time of William Penn, with whom they came in the same vessel from England. Possessing from infancy a delicate constitution, he early acquired that love of books, which made them at once his passion and his pursuit throughout life. His habits of reading were accompanied likewise by those of meditation, that industry of the mind, without which the greatest student is a mere drone in the hive of literature; and his meditations being chiefly indulged in long and solitary walks, were as beneficial to the body as mind, in frequently inducing him to interrupt his sedentary pursuits when a continuance in them might have produced the most fatal effects on his health. At the age of sixteen he had planned three epic poems; but his poetic fervour was early damped by that universal sedative of the imagination, the study of the law, which, however, he made subservient to the acquirement of a clear and vigorous style of expressing himself, which he had always made an object of his ambition. The practice of his profession he found so irksome that he did not attempt to follow it; though the thought of making his family uneasy by relinquishing it rendered him for a time extremely unhappy. They were however partial and forgiving, and their indulgence was soon rewarded by the fame which he began to acquire as author. His romance of Wieland was the first of his writings that fixed itself forcibly on the public mind; and it was speedily followed by his Ormond, Arthur Mervyn, and Edgar Huntley: the last three of which were entitled to as high a rank among the literary productions of America, in point of powerful description, truth of sentiment, and striking situations, as that which has been so willingly assigned in our own country to the numerous volumes which, under the name of the "Author of the Tales of my Landlord," have imposed a kind of obligation on the public to read them, whether they come forth in the sterling worth of original genius, or the more questionable shape of old chronicles modernised, and forgotten stories revived. To Brown the praise of full originality is amply due: he pillages no records but those of his own observation, he seeks no aid from affected quaintness of phraseology, or curious adapting of ancient manners to modern comprehension. He is uniformly grand, yet simple; moral and affecting. Besides his novels, which were six or seven in number, he engaged in a great number of periodical publications, to all of which he contributed with the ardour and industry of a mind loving literature for its own sake, and amiably hoping through its means to benefit and refine his native country. His fame will probably chiefly rest on his Wieland, his Arthur Mervyn, and his Edgar Huntley; all productions of extraordinary genius, not so much rewarded in their native country, and not so universally known in this, as they deserve to be; but the Americans are slowly beginning to find out, that taste and literature may be subjects of national pride, as well as steam-boats and navigable rivers; and Englishmen are in general ready enough to do justice to merit, when they are once convinced of its existence, whatever nation it may belong to; we therefore hope, that between both countries Mr. Brown's posthumous fame will at least receive that tribute of admiration which ought to have been more profusely rendered to his living exertions.

A Memoir of J. Mackoul, who died in the county Jail of Edinburgh on the 22d of December, 1820, &c. &c. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

The British Pupil's Explanatory French Pronouncing Dictionary. By P. Dacier. 12mo. 5s.

FINE ARTS.

A Visit to Goodwood, near Chichester. By D. Jacques, Librarian of Goodwood. 8vo. pp. 127. 5s.

This is a catalogue of the pictures and other objects of curiosity at the seat of his Grace the Duke of Richmond; and as it is the first account of them that has been put into a popular form, and an imperfect one is better than none at all, we will measure it by the design rather than by the execution, or by the pompous formality of the author's preface.

HISTORY.

The Elements of General History, being a continuation of Professor Tytler's Work, &c. By E. Nares, D.D. Vol. III. 8vo 10s. 6d.

Memoirs of his Own Times. By H. Walpole, Earl of Orford. 2 vols. royal 4to. 5*l.* 5*s.*

A History of France. By the Rev. A. Ronken, D.D. Vol. IV. 8vo. 9s.

HORTICULTURE.

A History of Cultivated Vegetables, comprising their Botanical, Medicinal, Edible, and Chemical Qualities, Natural History, and relation to Arts, Science, and Commerce. By Henry Phillips, F.H.S. Author of the "Pomarium Britannicum." Second edition, in 2 vols. demy 8vo. 21s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Cottu on the Criminal Jurisprudence of England, translated from the French. 8vo. 9s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Remarks on Cutaneous Diseases. By J. H. Wilkinson.

Historical Sketch of the Opinions entertained by Medical men respecting the Varieties and secondary Occurrence of the Small-Pox. By J. Thompson, M.D. F.R.S.E. 8vo. 12s.

Further Observations on Strictures of the Rectum. By W. White. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

On the Pathology of Fever. By J. R. Pack, M.D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Edinburgh Annual Register, for 1818. 1*l.* 1*s.* 8vo.

An Inaugural Lecture delivered in the Common Hall of the University of Glasgow, Nov. 6, 1821. By D. K. Sandford, Esq. 2s. 6d.

A Letter to the Lord Bishop of Bristol, respecting an additional Examination of Students in the University of Cambridge. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

A System of Mechanical Philosophy. By the late J. Robison, LL.D. Edited by D. Brewster, LL.D. F.R.S.E. 4 vols. 8vo. 4*l.*

A View of the History and actual State of the Military Force of Great Britain. By C. Dupin, Member of the French Institute. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.*

Miscellaneous Notices relating to China and our Commercial Intercourse with that Country. By Sir G. T. Staunton, Bart. LL.D. F.R.S. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Works of J. Playfair, Esq. 4 vols. 8vo. 2*l.* 12*s* 6*d.*

NOVELS, ROMANCES, TALES, &c.

Some Passages in the Life of Mr. Adam Blair, Minister of the Gospel at Cross-Meikle. 1 vol. 12mo.

The quaintness of title in this work gave us reason to suspect that it would be followed up by an affected simplicity, which we accordingly found; and which is the more to be regretted, as, setting this fault aside, there are sundry beauties in the style of the author, and so much good sense in his reflections, that we have no doubt he will produce something more generally pleasing than his present performance, if he will write according to the dictates of his own feeling and judgment; and not with a view of enrolling himself in that particular school of Scottish novelists, which has made "Annals of the Parish," and other minute details of domestic life in Scotland, so rife of late. He must also wire-draw his descriptions less; and choose less repulsive incidents than that on which he has made the misfortunes of Mr. Adam Blair depend.

The Spy, a Tale of Neutral Ground, referring to some particulars during the American War, &c. By the author of "Precaution." In 3 vols. 12mo. 1*l.* 1*s.*

Frank, a Tale. By Maria Edgeworth. 3 vols. 18mo. 8s.

Wieland, an American Tale. By C. B. Brown, author of Arthur Mervyn, Edgar Huntley. Second edition. 3 vols. 18s.

Ormond, or the Secret Witness. By the author of Wieland, Arthur Mervyn, &c. Second edition. 3 vols. 18s.

POETRY.

The Weird Wanderer of Jutland; a Tragedy. By the Hon. and Rev. William Herbert. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

The public has long been familiarized with the name of Mr. Herbert, as the author of Helga, and of two volumes of Miscellaneous Poetry, consisting chiefly of imitations of the Runic and Scandinavian poetry. The Weird Wanderer is a dramatic poem not deficient in interest, and containing many passages of considerable poetic beauty, without the least admixture of affectation, or mannerism, the two great faults in almost all modern poetry. The chief defect in the Weird Wanderer is a want of that dark and gloomy imagery which peculiarly belongs to the poetry of the North; the poem of Julia Montalban, which follows it, exhibits correct versification and affecting sentiments, equally pure from any thing like conceit or affectation; and altogether the volume will be read through with considerable pleasure, by persons of taste and feeling.

Napoleon, and other Poems. By Bernard Barton. 8vo. 12s.

The Spirit of the Lakes, or Mucross Abbey. By Miss Luby. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

POLTICAL ECONOMY.

Thoughts on the defective State of Prisons. By Tho. Le Breton. 8vo. pp. 48.

These "Thoughts" are the result of personal observation in the author, who, with a laudable wish to benefit society in some of the most important of all its arrangements, accepted, upon the termina-

tion of the late war, during which he had served as captain in the 71st regiment, the office of keeper of the county gaol in Glamorganshire, and afterwards of governor of the House of Correction at St. Augustine's, near Canterbury. His remarks are so concise as almost to disappoint the reader, particularly as their good sense and humanity render them very interesting as far as they go; but the most valuable part of his little treatise is his observations on the structure of the prisons themselves, and a plan for the erection of a gaol and house of correction, which at the cost of 25,000*l.* seems calculated to include every thing desirable for either comfort or utility.

Illustrations and Proofs of the Principle of Population. By Francis Place. 8vo. 8s.

Observations on Trade, considered in reference particularly to the Public Debt, &c. By R. Heathfield. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

On our Commercial System; shewing the Cause of the present fall of Prices. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

POLITICAL.

France for the last Seven Years; or The Bourbons. By W. H. Ireland. 8vo. 12s.

We have here another sketch of the state of France, and the characters of its principal political agents, during the last seven eventful years. The Bourbons appear in a very disadvantageous point of view, under this writer's delineations; and he leans with strong partiality towards the dazzling qualities of Napoleon. His account of the "hundred days," his strictures on the murder of Fualdes, and many other parts of his work will be found interesting; and the pleasantry of the pasquinades and songs, elicited by the passing events of the day, must amuse the reader, be his politics of what complexion they may.

Europe, or a General Survey of the present Situation of the principal Powers, with Conjectures as to their future Prospects. By a Citizen of the United States.

RELIGION AND MORALS.

Contemplations on the last Discourses of our blessed Saviour with his Disciples. By the Rev. J. Brewster, M.A.

Lectures on the Parables, selected from the New Testament. By the author of "Geraldina." 8vo. 8s.

Objections to the Doctrine of the Trinity stated. By T. Rees, LL.D. F.S.A. 18mo. 1s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A Geographical, Historical, and Topographical Description of Van Dieman's Land, with important Hints to Emigrants, &c. By G. W. Evans, Surveyor General of the Colony. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Statistical Account or Parochial Survey of Ireland. By W. S. Mason, Esq. M.R.I.A. Vol. III. 8vo. 1*l.*

The History of the Town and County of the Town of Galway. By J. Hardiman, Esq. 4to. 2*l.*

TRAVELS.

An Account of the Abipones, an Equestrian people of Paraguay. From the Latin of Martin Dobrizhoffer. 3 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 16s.

These volumes will interest from their candour and simplicity, though their verboseness is wearisome. Their author was eighteen years a Jesuit missionary in South America, and underwent all the hardships and dangers to which the lower orders of the Catholic clergy are exposed in these banishments from civilized life, which are so little understood, and so much misrepresented by many of their Christian brethren in Europe, "who live at home in ease." With less acuteness than the generality of his order possess, and with scarcely any of the science which has made the researches of modern travellers so valuable, the account of Dobrizhoffer respecting the tribe of the Abipones, of which we have hitherto known scarcely any thing, will be found fraught with all the interest which the result of personal experience is sure to create. Still, much of the third volume, relating almost entirely to the difficulties the Jesuits had to encounter in their endeavours to civilize a rude and wandering tribe of people, might be omitted as tedious to general readers; and indeed the whole work would be much improved by abridgement. An account (vol. i. p. 83) of a family consisting of an aged female, with her son and daughter, who were discovered living in the woods, in a district where every soul except themselves had been cut off by the small-pox, furnishes a subject which the pen of Wilson would transform into a picture glowing and pure as that which he has given in his Isle of Palms, of a family almost similarly situated. It cannot be read without interest; and it loses nothing from the simple feeling with which it is narrated by the worthy Jesuit, who on all occasions wherein humanity is concerned appears worthy of his sacred office. The natural productions of Paraguay are described in an agreeable manner, though without the slightest pretension to any scientific arrangement. The character and manners of the Abipones, also, as differing from the surrounding tribes, and the prodigious superiority which they maintain over all the others, solely by the possession of horses, are well set forth. These people first became acquainted with the use and management of these animals through the Spaniards, from whom, in the course of fifty years, they stole upwards of a hundred thousand horses; frequently carrying off four thousand in one assault. Most of the details in this work tend to confirm the conjectures of the penetrating and learned Humboldt respecting the general character and peculiar customs of the American tribes; and though the good Jesuit shews himself occasionally open to credulity, yet in every thing that rests on his own statement he appears anxious to avoid the least appearance of exaggeration, or the assumption of any more knowledge than he really possesses.

Travels in South Africa. By the Rev. John Campbell. 2 vols. 8vo.

This is the second journey into the interior of Africa, which Mr. Campbell has undertaken at the request of the London Missionary Society; it does not appear to have afforded a single event of interest, nor is there one remark in the account of it that shews a mind possessed of an idea, except that of preaching to the wild tribes in a language they did not understand, upon subjects which the author has the candour to admit scarcely ever awakened even a shew of intellect in them. The observation, therefore, in the advertisement that the labours of the Missionaries are as useful in contributing to the stores of general science, as in diffusing religious truth, is peculiarly mistimed in speaking of a work which does not contain a single scientific remark, nor one striking instance of the efficacy of the journey in any point of view whatsoever. The barrenness of the narrative, however, in this latter respect, is far more creditable to the author than if he had filled his pages with accounts of those sudden conversions, and miraculous effects, so easy to state, so difficult to be disproved, and yet by the judicious so rarely believed. The fact is, he travelled among a people whose "talk is of bullocks," whose days, divided between the anxieties of hunger, and the indolence of repletion, leave them no inclination to attend even to their temporal welfare, much less to enter into abstract views of a future state, of which they honestly confess they want to know nothing; and even in listening to the moral precepts of the Gospel, they were more actuated by a hope of being rewarded for their obedience by "flesh" or beads, than by any desire to put them

into practice. Of the general state of intellect among the African tribes, and of their fitness to judge of abstruse doctrines, some idea may be formed by the statement of one of the missionaries, who had lived some time among the Corannas. "Suppose," said he, "that you ask a Coranna man how many children he has? he muses for a while, looking towards the ground; then raising his hand, he appears to be calculating with his fingers; yet after all this he requests others to assist him in solving the difficulty. After farther calculation again upon his fingers, he will look you in the face, and tell you he has three." Vol. ii. p. 275. In the same way a man is often puzzled to know his own name, or whether he has any at all. Mr. Campbell asked the name of the captain of a party of Bushmen. "They consulted together three or four minutes, laughing several times. The captain appeared to be requesting his wife to help him either to recollect, or to decide what was his proper name. At length, when my patience was almost exhausted, he said his name was Honkay, or 'Little Lamb,' son of Honkaying, or 'Very Little Lamb.' This Little Lamb, who had made himself famous for the number of men he had killed, on being interrogated respecting the origin of the human race, said "he was a child (meaning in understanding) and knew nothing; that he never heard his father speak about any thing except game." He was asked where the sun went after it sunk behind the mountain. "He could not tell; but thought it died, and a new one came up the next morning. He had heard of God, since he came to live near Kars, but all his forefathers had died ignorant of this knowledge. He said the Bushmen knew something of the devil: as for himself, he believed him to be a rogue, and that his blood was like that of the Bushmen." Vol. ii. p. 235. Mr. Campbell discovers that the infant children of these people, Bushmen and all the rest of them, "cry or weep exactly as they do in England" excepting those who are above three or four years of age, and they vary this species of vocal music by bawling out "yo—yo-yo-yo—yo; yo—yo-yo-yo—yo." Vol. i. p. 90. As no other discovery of a nature equally important is made in these volumes, we shall with this conclude our account of them.

Travels in the Interior of Southern Africa. By W. J. Burchell, Esq. Vol. I. 4to. 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

The Narrative of a Voyage to New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, during the year 1820. By J. Dixon, Commander. 12mo. 4s.

LITERARY REPORT.

A new and we think peculiarly interesting work is announced to appear in parts, entitled "Popular Tales, illustrative of the History, Manners, Opinions, and Traditional Literature of various Nations."—The plan of the work embraces not only the old tales and legends of Great Britain, with which we are little familiar, but such popular stories of foreign nations as are not generally known to English readers. The ballads and popular poetic tales of all countries will also come within the objects of the publication, and it is hoped will give it additional interest and variety. Some of the shorter popular Romances may also find a place; as also short literary and bibliographical notices of the articles introduced.

A Tale, entitled "Graham Hamilton," is on the eve of publication; which, it is expected, will excite much attention among the fashionable classes.

Mr. Dawson Turner is preparing a splendid publication, containing fac-similes of the hand-writing of 1000 of the most eminent characters in England, from an early period of our history to the close of the last century, with short biographical notices and some original portraits. In many instances he proposes inserting whole unpublished letters.

Mr. Charles Phillips is printing an enlarged edition of his Speeches, in one volume octavo; and also a new edition of his Recollections of Curran and some of his Contemporaries.

An Itinerary of Provence and the Rhone, with etchings. By John Hughes, Esq. A. M. of Oriel College, Oxford, is preparing for publication.

Mr. Charles Lloyd has in the press, Beritola, a Tale; the Duke d'Ormond, and other Poems.

A Translation of the last work of the Abbé De Pradt, entitled "Europe and America in 1821," will be published in a few weeks.

The Life and Correspondence of Bishop Horsley is preparing for publication, by his Son, in an octavo volume.

Mr. John Wainwright, of Sheffield, is preparing for publication, in two quarto volumes, an Historical and Topographical View of the Wapentake of Strafford and Tickhill, in the County of York.

Capt. De C. Brooke has nearly ready for the press, a Tour through Sweden, Norway, and the Coast of Norwegian Lapland, to the Northern Cape, in 1820. Part II. which will follow, will comprise a Residence at Hammerfest, in the lat. of 70 deg., and a Winter's Journey through Norwegian, Russian, and Swedish Lapland, to Tornea; with numerous portraits and plates.

John Gage, Esq. is preparing the History and Antiquities of Hengrave, in Suffolk, in a royal quarto volume, with portraits and other engravings.

The Rev. Dionysius Lardner will shortly publish a System of Analytic Geometry.

A work by Sir Walter Scott is mentioned in the Scottish capital: it is from the notes of a distinguished person of the 17th Century, and is likely to contain many curious anecdotes of the last thirty years of that age.

Mr. R. M. Blagrove intends to publish shortly, by Subscription, an entire New

Guide to the Theory of Music, intended to facilitate the Study by playing a great variety of easy and very amusing Games with Musical Characters.

Carwin, and other American Tales, a posthumous work of the author of Wieland, and Ormond, Arthur Mervyn, &c., will appear in a few days, in 3 vols.

The Rev. R. W. BAMFORD, of Trinity College, Cambridge, late Superintendant of the Blue Coat Hospital at Liverpool, has in the press a work entitled Essays on the Discipline of Children, particularly as regards their Education.

Mr. J. BROWNING is preparing an English Translation of PIGNOTTI's History of Tuscany, in four volumes octavo, with a Life of the Author.

In a few days will be published, The Pharmaceutical Guide, containing a Latin Grammar, in which all the rules are illustrated by examples, and selected from the London Pharmacopœia; and an interlineary Translation of such Formulæ in the Pharmacopœia as have been found difficult to be comprehended by some young Medical Students; to which is affixed, a Collection of Words and Phrases most frequently employed in Prescriptions.

The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge in the Diocese of St. David's, have awarded a premium of fifty pounds to Mr. H. V. TOBBS, of Doctors Commons, for the best Essay on "the Scripture Doctrine of Adultery and Divorce, and on the Criminal Character and Punishment of Adultery by the ancient Laws of England and other Countries," and which he will shortly publish.

The Rev. N. S. HOLLINGSWORTH will speedily publish, a new and enlarged edition of his Defence of the Doctrine and Worship of the Church of England, in a Series of Letters, addressed to the Rev. John Lingard.

An edition of the British Poets, in one hundred volumes, royal 18mo, embellished with nearly 200 engravings, is on the eve of being published. It includes our most celebrated Poets, from Chaucer and Spenser down to Burns and Cowper, together with the standard Translations from the Classics. The Life of each Author is prefixed to his Works. As far as they extend, the Lives written by Dr. Johnson are adopted; the remainder of the Biographical Memoirs, fifty in number, are original compositions.

Miss PORDEN, author of "The Veils, a Poem," "The Arctic Expedition," &c. has in the press, a Poem in sixteen Books, entitled Cœur de Lion, or The Third Crusade.

Capt. DERENZY will speedily publish "Marian de Brittoon, or the Rector's Orphan Grandaughter," a Novel, in 3 vols.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from February 1 to February 28, 1822.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1822	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To	1822.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To
Feb. 1	34	46	30,18	29,99	Feb. 15	30	52	30,04	30,07
2	36	52	29,83	29,45	16	32	47	30,26	30,30
3	37	46	29,41	29,54	17	42	53	30,31	30,37
4	29	44	29,71	29,75	18	37	53	30,34	30,32
5	42	50	29,23	29,61	19	35	52	30,35	30,30
6	28	43	30,07	30,11	20	32	47	30,02	29,84
7	32	51	29,83	29,80	21	32	45	30,23	30,40
8	42	50	29,75	29,93	22	26	47	30,37	30,22
9	40	52	29,86	29,81	23	30	48	30,20	30,27
10	44	54	29,84	29,79	24	33	50	30,16	30,14
11	40	50	29,93	30,08	25	40	56	30,17	30,21
12	37	46	30,11	30,19	26	40	52	30,09	30,05
13	33	46	30,11	30,03	27	34	46	30,42	30,63
14	40	48	30,05	30,07	28	24	46	30,63	30,46

At the late eclipse of the Moon, about the time of the greatest obscuration, the bottom of the darkened part became very red, and remained so till near the end of the eclipse: it had much the appearance of rays darting upwards, similar to the Aurora Borealis.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our last, a spirit of malevolence, evinced by the destruction of machinery, has shewn itself amongst the labourers, in a county which stands pre-eminent for its perfected modes of agriculture. We regret the circumstance, but can scarcely feel surprised at its existence; labourers in husbandry not only suffer privations, but are compelled to submit to degradations which at once destroy every manly feeling of independence—make them crafty without design—dishonest without propensity—regardless of the present, and indifferent to the future. We allude to the practice of compelling young men, because unmarried and without families, to work, at the bidding of parish officers, at some degrading employment uncongenial with their habits, for a trifling diurnal sum, barely sufficient to procure them common necessaries. Thus the muscular strength of the country is wasted in unprofitable labour, and a grovelling spirit is imperceptibly engrafted upon the rising generation of husbandmen, which will eventually change their nature, and go well nigh to assimilate them with the peasantry of Ireland in ferocity and misrule.

Invigorating showers have given an impulse to vegetation, and keeping is altogether plentiful and cheap. Turnips are not easily disposed of, even at a gift; and it is no uncommon occurrence to hear of premiums demanded for the use of live stock to feed them off the land. Transplanted seedlings are by no means promising in their appearance, owing to the dry weather in February and the early part of March; and as the stock of seed in hand is somewhat scanty, (particularly white-loaf,) the demand is likely to increase, with an advance of price, as the season for sowing it approaches. The land has latterly improved in tilth, and now presents a good seed-bed for the reception of spring corn. Oat sowing is principally concluded, and that of barley is about to commence.

Provision and corn-markets continue to be most abundantly supplied; consequently the prices remain stationary, or at best meet but a very trifling advance.

As far as we have been able to ascertain, the fall of lambs this year has proved satisfactory, and no loss has been sustained in consequence of bad weather.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Feb. 16th, 49*s* 1*d*.—23d, 47*s* 7*d*—March 2d, 46*s* 11*d*—9th, 46*s* 10*d*.

Corn Exchange, Mark-Lane.—Quantities and Prices of British Corn sold and delivered.

16th February.

	Quarters.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat	9,523	for 26,032	1	4	Aver. 54	8
Barley	5,065	 5,467	14	5	 21	10
Oats	10,356	 8,983	6	4	 17	4

23d February.

Wheat	7,615	 20,317	16	11	 53	4
Barley	8,838	 9,884	13	9	 22	4
Oats	10,500	 9,935	19	6	 18	11

2d March.

	Quarters.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat	8,288	for 22,260	17	8	Aver. 53	8
Barley	7,352	 7,471	2	10	 20	3
Oats	13,653	 13,104	17	4	 19	2

9th March.

Wheat	8,362	 21,494	15	9	 51	4
Barley	9,528	 9,003	10	4	 18	10
Oats	14,153	 13,206	11	2	 18	8

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Market.—Per Ton.

Kidneys	2	10*s*	to	3	0*s*	
Champions	2	0	to	4	5	
Ox-Nobles	1	10	to	2	0	
Apples	2	10	to	3	0	
Onions	0	0	to	0	0	

MEAT, by Carcase per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate Market.

Beef	2*s*	0*d*	to	3*s*	0*d*	
Mutton	2	0	to	3	0	
Veal	3	0	to	5	0	
Pork	3	0	to	4	4	
Lamb	0	0	to	0	0	

COAL MARKET.

March 15.

Newcastle, from 36*s* 3*d* to 41*s* 6*d*

Sunderland, from 33 6 to 43 0*d*

Price of Quartern Loaf in the Metropolis.—Best Wheat, 10½*d*

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.

SMITHFIELD—	Hay,	3*l*	0*s*	to 4*l*	0*s*	Aver. 3*l*	10*s*	0*d*
	Straw,	1	10	to 1	16	— 1	13	0
	Clover,	4	0	to 4	15	— 4	7	6
ST. JAMES'S.—	Hay,	3	0	to 4	4	— 3	12	0
	Straw,	1*l*	11*s*	6*d* to 1	19	— 1	15	3
	Clover,	3	5	to 4	8	— 3	16	6
WHITECHAPEL.	Hay,	2	10	to 4	0	— 3	5	0
	Straw,	1	6	to 1	16	— 1	11	0
	Clover,	2	10	to 4	8	— 3	9	0

QUARTERS OF ENGLISH GRAIN, &c. arrived Coastwise, from March 11 to 16.

Wheat	5,327	Peas	1,007	Malt	1,903
Barley	2,548	Tares	102	Beans	2,880
Oats	9,216	Rape	—	Linseed	—
Rye	36	Brank	—	Mustard	142

Various Seeds, 582 qrs.—Flour, 6584 sacks. Ireland, Flour 40 sacks.—Foreign.—Linseed 1,708 qrs.

PRICE OF HOPS, per Cwt. in the Borough.

New Bags.								New Pockets.							
Kent	2*l*	10*s*	to 4*l*	4*s*	Sussex	2*l*	10*s*	to 3*l*	5*s*	Kent	2*l*	16*s*	to 4*l*	0*s*	Sussex	2*l*	10*s*	to 3*l*	10*s*
Essex	0	0	to 0	0	Yearling Bags, 0*s* to 0*s*					Essex	0	0	to 0	0	Farnham	0	0	to 0	0

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, March 25, 1822.

THE rumours and reports noticed in our last have maintained themselves under a variety of shapes, sanctioned, no doubt, in great part, by the measures already taken by Government, and by the well known wishes of leading men in public affairs, for farther proceedings. Those who are acquainted with the spring given to commerce by the facility of obtaining discounts at a low rate of interest, will not be surprised at the anxiety among merchants to ascertain the intentions of the Bank of England. But, the holders of securities on private property take a very different view of the subject. They insist that the purchasers of navy *five per cents.* when above par, knew sufficiently well that Government possessed the power of redeeming that stock, and therefore the redemption of it is no hardship on them; whereas, those who lent their money on private securities, whether bonds or mortgages, at legal interest, when money was worth more, have reason to complain, if they should now be forced to accept less than what they had stipulated for; which would inevitably follow a reduction of interest by the Bank. An income of five thousand *per annum*, would be reduced to four thousand: and the odium attending this would rest—in part, at least—where the Bank does not wish it should rest. Nor should we overlook the probable consequences in respect to capital vested in securities on the distant possessions of Britain; the amount of which, in the West Indies, for instance, is known to be very great. But, not to allow this argument to seduce us from our more immediate subject, we proceed to observe, that the latest advices from the Islands announce the expectation of a short supply of Sugars; and that this will arrive at market later than usual. Sugars are, therefore, raised 1*s.* 2*s.* or 3*s.* *per cwt.* according to their quality.

To the foregoing cause of rise, must be added what is said to be in contemplation of the higher powers; should it prove true, and should the colonies be allowed to ship their produce direct to any part of the world, this rise is, certainly, not the last we shall have to report. In fact, a general revision of the navigation laws, of the warehousing system, and generally, of the restrictions on foreign trade, to which some well-informed merchants extend their speculations, would necessarily be accompanied by a train of important consequences. The refined market followed the example of the raw material, and rose 2s. per cwt. in one morning. RUM has also been heightening, and continues to heighten. The speculators have, moreover, shewn themselves freely in this market; and the probability is, that West India produce, generally, will maintain itself at improved prices for some time to come.

West India COTTON is not, however, at this moment, very brisk, there being more lively enquiries for the East India article: and when a parcel can be laid hold of, at a trifling premium above the currency of the last sale, it is readily taken off. With this exception, the whole of the cotton market is rather dull: the supply has satisfied the demand, and a temporary tranquillity has ensued. To say truth, the abundance of this article effectually governs the market; no sooner are 5,000 bags sold, than the arrival of 10,000 bags is reported.

COFFEE is in much the same state: the supply is so plentiful that it with difficulty maintains a currency; and this is, at present, rather declining than rising. The sale is heavy, to say the best of it.

The mildness of the winter—we ought to say—of the *late* winter, had somewhat disappointed the holders of extensive stocks of PROVISIONS: Beef and Pork are usually sought after; but, lately, the desire of selling has been so great, that recourse has been had to public sale. This, so far as it goes, indicates the expectation of a favourable season ensuing. It has, at least, the good effect of furnishing the tables of the industrious at a moderate rate; and is, in consequence, of extensive benefit to the consumer. Prime articles, however, it must be confessed, are scarce. Bacon, if prime, fully maintains its price; and good Butter, especially Dutch, is obtained with difficulty, unless an advance is offered.

TOBACCO is certainly a declining commodity: the demand for it is extremely languid; a few inconsiderable parcels are all that have changed hands during a whole week, to meet the current orders of the trade. The reason of its decline as an article of commerce, in Britain, may be because America sends more of its tobaccos direct to foreign ports; but we doubt whether it is in that request, either at home or abroad, which it formerly enjoyed: the fashion changes, and the present generation find less gratification in the pipe and the snuff-box, than their forefathers did. Less is imported into Britain; less is exported; and less remains as stock in the warehouses.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 25th Feb. to 25 March 1822.

Days. 1822.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cts. Reduced.	3 per Cts. Consols.	4 per Cts. Consols.	5per Cts. Navy.	Long Annuities	Imperial 3 per Cts.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	4 p. Cts. Ind. Bnds.	Ex. Bills, 2d. pr. Day.
Feb. 25	249¼	79⅝	78⅞ 91	98	103¼	20⅛	79	248¼	88	50 pm.	2 pm. par.
26	249⅜	79½	79 8⅛	98⅛ 98	103¼	20⅛	——	247¾	——	45 pm.	2 pm. 1 dis.
27	249⅜	79⅝	79 8	98⅛ 7	102⅞	20¼	78⅛	247	87⅞	40 pm.	1 dis. 4 pm.
28	248½	79	78⅞ 91	97½	103	20⅜	——	247	——	36 pm.	1 dis. 3 pm.
Mar. 1	249	79⅜	79 8	97¼	102⅝	20½	78⅞	——	——	40 pm.	1 dis. 4 pm.
2	——	——	78½	——	102⅞	——	——	247	——	40 pm.	1 dis. 4 pm.
4	——	——	78⅞	——	102½	——	78¾	——	——	40 pm.	1 dis. 4 pm.
5	——	——	78⅞ 9	——	102½	——	——	——	——	44 pm.	par 5 pm.
6	——	——	78⅞ 9	——	102⅝	——	79	——	89	45 pm.	par 4 pm.
7	——	——	78¾ 9⅛	——	102⅝	——	——	——	——	51 pm.	par 4 pm.
8	——	——	78⅝	——	102⅝	——	78⅝	——	——	55 pm.	par 5 pm.
9	——	——	78¾	——	102⅝	——	——	——	——	47 pm.	1 5 pm.
11	——	——	78¾ 9	——	102¼	——	——	——	——	50 pm.	3 6 pm.
12	——	——	79	——	102½	——	——	——	——	51 pm.	4 7 pm.
13	——	——	79⅛ 8⅞	——	102¼	——	79	——	——	——	3 6 pm.
14	——	——	79	——	102⅛	——	——	——	87¾	44 pm.	1 6 pm.
15	——	——	79	——	102⅝	——	79	——	——	48 pm.	1 5 pm.
16	——	——	79½	——	103	——	——	——	——	49 pm.	2 8 pm.
18	——	——	79½	——	103¾	——	——	——	88½	55 pm.	6 2 pm.
19	——	——	79⅝ 80¼	——	104⅛	——	——	——	——	55 pm.	1 7 pm.
20	——	——	80⅛	——	104⅝	——	80½	——	——	52 pm.	2 7 pm.
21	——	——	80½	——	104	——	——	——	——	55 pm.	2 5 pm.
22	——	——	80	——	104⅛	——	80⅜	——	——	53 pm.	2 7 pm.
23	——	——	80	——	103¾	——	——	——	——	51 pm.	2 7 pm.
25	——	——	80⅛	——	103⅞	——	——	——	——	45 pm	1 7 pm.

All Exchequer Bills dated prior to May 1821 have been advertised to be paid off.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM FEBRUARY 16, TO MARCH 12, 1822, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ALBIN, R. P. Elm-street, ale-brewer. (Fielder and Bartley, Duke-street
Andrade, A. and Worswick, T. Lancaster, bankers. (Wilson and Higgin
Andrade, A. Lancaster, banker. (Ingleby
Andrews, T. W. Stamford, cabinet-maker. (Thompson
Ansell J. Filkins, farmer. Wilkins and Kendell, Bourton
Armstrong, J. Reading, linen-draper. (Jones, Size-lane
Atkinson, T. Manchester, shopkeeper. (Timperley
Atkins, J. Hamstall Ridware, miller. (Rudall, Clement's-inn
Avison, J. Eastburn, butter-factor. (Stocker and Co. New Boswell-court
Blyth, G. and W. and F. Birmingham and Liverpool, merchants. (
Boucher, T. Cheltenham, cabinet-maker. (Patten, Hatton-garden
Bostock, E. East Skilton, bleacher. (Bond, Leicester
Byrne, P. H. Bucklersbury, Manchester-warehouseman. (Freeman and Heathcote
Cater, S. Rattlesden, Suffolk, grocer. (Ransom, Stowmarket
Child, J. Aldermanbury, hosier. (Hindman, Basinghall-street
Clough, R. Sharples, calico-printer. (Boardman and Merry
Collins, F. W. Dorset-place, corn-merchant. (Reeves, Furnival's-inn
Colley, B. Posenhall, farmer. (Bigg, Southampton-buildings
Corydon, T. Torquay, merchant. (Tozer, Teignmouth
Copley, B. and Hirst, W. Doncaster, iron-founders. (Pearson
Cotton, W. Castle Donnington, baker. (Fosbrooke, Loughborough
Cossart, J. J. and P. Clement's-lane, wine-merchants Richardson and Miller, New-inn
Dansey, W. Bristol, brewer. (Frankis
Dere, F. Berkeley-square, auctioneer. (Richardson and Miller, New-inn
Earle, W. Rotherhithe, victualler. (Saward
Early, W. Winchester, grocer. (Woodhouse
Failes, J. Upwell, farmer. (Farlow, Holborn-court
Field, S. Richmond, wine-merchant. (Gates, Cateaton-street
Finch, T. Hammersmith, brewer. (Hubert, Clement's-inn
Froggett, J. jun. Bursledon, druggist. (Preston
Gilbert, J. and Taylor, H. Bristol, commission-merchants. (Haberfield
Griffiths, H. Swansea, linen-draper. (Collins
Harbin, T. H. Minehead, Devon. (Turner, Exeter
Hardy, M. and Dale, James, Manchester, warehousemen. (Higson
Hargraves, J. Liverpool, miller. (Leicester
Hedley, J. and T. F. Wills, Sunderland, ship-owners. (Fisher, Lyme Regis
Hembrey, M. Lambeth-road, victualler. (Chester, Melina Place
Herbert, E. T. Fetter-lane, oilman. (Broughton, Tokenhouse-yard
Herbert, P. of the ship Thalai, merchant. (Oldbadeston and Murray, London-street
Hobson, R. Maidstone, haberdasher. (Asburst, Sambrook-court
Hornblower, W. Kingswinford, iron-master. (Grazebrook, Stourbridge

Hoyle, T. and Lord, J. Manchester, calico-printers. (Shaw, Burnley
Joseph, A. Magdalen-row, merchant. (Williams and Goddard, Gray's-inn
Kendall, J. Mile-end, cow-keeper. (Burnley and Atkins
Knight, J. Halifax, merchant. (Scatchard
Larbalestier, J. Angel-court, wine-merchant. (Taylor, Jewin-street
Lea, P. H. Grenado-place, grocer. (Taylor, Furnival's-inn
Ledden, W. Liverpool, merchant. (Statham and Foster
Lewis, P. R. Bath-place, fringe-manufacturer. (Wigley, Essex-street
Lord, J. J. Plymouth-dock, spirit-seller. (Kirk
Lilwell, R. Pembroke, maltster. (Bowring
Mann, G. and J. Chapel-street, bricklayers. (Robinson and Hine, Charterhouse-square
Manning, T. Foulsham, grocer. (Beckwith, Norwich
Maulin, T. Dudley, nail-ironmonger. (Robinson
Maydew, T. Cobridge, vine-manufacturer. (Parker, Stafford
Melancheg, G. Strand, furrier. (Pearce and Son, St. Swithin's-lane
Miller, R. Brimscomb Port, banker. (Stone, Tetbury
Moorsome, W. Scarborough, banker. (Benson
Morton, J. Parson's-green, victualler. (Oakley & Co. Cannon-street
Morton, T. Nottingham, lace-manufacturer. (Fearnhead
Mounsher, J. Leonard-street, merchant. (Atcheson, Great Winchester-street
Parsons, J. Swaffham, linen-draper. (Millard, Norwich
Pearson, J. Manchester, builder. (Law and Coates
Poole, R. Leeds, grocer. (Granger
Potter, B. Manchester, cotton-spinner. (Edge
Price, J. Little Malvern, dealer. (Clarke, Upton on Severn
Rawe, W. Padstow, mercer. (Brown
Reed, W. Little Queen-street, oilman. (Shuter, Millbank-street
Richardson, M. Kirkoswald, butcher. (Hudson and Young, Carlisle
Rickards, J. Bursley, clothier. (Vizard and Buchanan
Ride, T. Ashton Keynes, tallow-chandler. (Stone, Tetbury
Righton, J. Chapel-en-le-Frith, dealer. (Lingard and Co. Heaton Norris
Ross, J. Somers town, baker. (Gray, Tyson-place
Russel, J. Rochester, wine-merchant. (Rippon, Great Surrey-street
Salter, T. Geist, farmer. (Cooper, East Dereham
Saintey, T. Cottenham, dealer. (Peacock, Cambridge
Savage, J. Broadway, pig-dealer. (Griffiths, Camden
Scarth, W. Morley, merchant (Smith and Moore, Leeds
Scarth, J. Morley, merchant. (Smith and Moore, Leeds
Scaudrett, W. Worcester, glover. (Collett and Wimburn, Chancery-lane
Sherwin, W. T. Paternoster-row, bookseller. (Tilson and Preston, Coleman-street
Small, T. Alnwick, brewer. (Kerr and Lighthead
Smith, W. Griffin-street, dealer. (Grace, London-street
Smith, J. North-street, tailor. (Tilson and Preston, Coleman-street
Sowerby, P. senior and junior, Liverpool, provision merchants. (Avison
Squire, L. Eareth, tanner. (Day, St. Ives
Steel, J. Ernscot, timber-merchant. (Spurrier and Co. Birmingham
Stevens, D. G. Harlow, linen-draper. (Evans, Hatton Garden
Stevens, W. Northumberland-street, baker. (Tatham, Craven-street
Swift, J. and T. Huddersfield, merchants. (Battye
Taylor, J. Frant, shopkeeper. (Jones and Howard, Mining-lane
Taylor, W. Great Yarmouth, surgeon. (Palmer
Threlfall, H. Blackburn, draper. (Neville and Eccles
Thomlinson, J. and J. High Hesket, innkeepers. (Farburn, Carlisle
Thompson, South Shields, ship-owner. (Bainbridge & Bell
Trace, W. Exeter, factor. (Terrell
Tucker, J. H. Jermyn-street, chemist. (Wright, Fenchurch street
Turton, W. Westbromwich, iron-master. (Whitaker, Broad-court
Tutin, R. Chandos-street, cheesemonger. (Huchison, Crown-court
Vertue, S. Great Yarmouth, merchant. (Sayers & Son
Watkins, J. J. Shadwell, butcher. (Townson, Ratcliffe Highway
Weeks, J. Exeter, currier. (Mallock, Field-court
Wilkinson, W. & J. Bell-court, wine-merchants. (Clarke, Wanford-court
Wilson, G. Butts street, Ratcliffe, brewer. (Cranch, Union-court
Wood, J. Rugeley, Stafford, miller. (Smith
Woodburn, J. Birmingham, provision-merchant. (Whately and Son
Woolcock, J. Truro, draper. (Gates, Cateaton-street

DIVIDENDS.

ADLINGTON, J. Tottenham. Mar. 23
Allport, E. Birmingham, April 9
Anderson, J. West Smithfield, Mar. 16
Anderson, J. Salters' Hall-co. Mar. 16
Archer, A. Great Chapel-str. April 6
Asquith, T. and D. Bermondsey, and Millish, T. New Kent Road, Mar. 23
Avery, J. Barnstaple, March 16
Baker, W. Lloyd's Coffee-house, Mar. 30
Balme, J. Gomersal, April 11
Barclay, J. Old Broad-street, Mar. 23
Bell J., Beasley R, and Bell W., Austin-friars, April 20
Bellairs, A. W. and J. Stamford and Derby, March 8
Biggar, W. Manchester, March 18
Birch, J. jun. Manchester, March 15
Booth, J. Chapel-en-Frith, March 11
Booth, W. & G. & R. Bishop-Wearmouth, March 21
Bowler, W. Castle-street, March 9
Bowman, B. H. E. and J. E. Nantwich, March 18
Boyes, B. Tokenhouse-yard, Mar. 16
Brickwood, J. S. Stoke Newington, April 6
Brune, J. H. and Jordan, F. Bury-co. March 30
Button, W. senior and jun. Paternoster-row, March 5
Bysh, J. Paternoster-row, March 9
Cadegan, J. Water-street, March 30
Cape, W. London-bridge Foot, March 30
Cary, J. Raquet-court, March 16
Children, G. Tonbridge, March 30
Chillingworth, T. Redditch, Mar. 18
Clay, T. Worksop, March 25
Cloutman, J. Curtain-road, March 16
Colbeck, F. Fewston, Feb. 23
Coates, C. New Bond-street, Mar. 16
Cope, P. Bridgnorth, April 4
Corri, N. Golden-square, March 30
Crane, S. and Crane, H. S. Stratford, March 23
Dalton, J. Bury St. Edmunds, April 2
Davies, J. Michaldean, March 19
Dawson, R. Norwich, April 4
Doorman, C. C. Wellclose-sq. Apr. 16
Douglass, T. London, March 16
Dudman, R. and Winter, G. Jerusalem Coffee-house, March 30.
England, G. Exeter, March 13
Evershed, W. Tooley-street, Mar. 12
Evans, G. Aberdace, April 4
Everett, F. Woolley, April 3
Fenuley, T. Portsmouth, Mar. 16
Flowers, J. G. Leadenhall-str. Mar. 16
Ford, J. Gloucester, April 4
Foster, H. and Sharp, W. G. warehousemen, April 6
Friday, R. jun. Isleworth, March 16
Gale, J. Paternoster-row, March 16
Gardiner, G. St. John's-street, Feb. 26
Garton, S. Wood-street, March 16
Gilbert, R. T. Stockbridge, April 1
Gorton, J. Henry-street, March 30
Graham, J. Birmingham, April 2
Grant, A. Broad-street-place, Mar. 30
Grinsted, C. & J. Horsham, Mar. 15
Hailstone, W. Mildenhall, April 20
Hartley, J. Manchester, April 8
Harrison, W.; Gorst, W.; Harrison, W.; Cooke, S.; and Harrison, J. F., Tower street, March 12
Haywood, G. Birmingham, March 30
Heming, J. & Hornblow, E. Bishopsgate-street, April 6
Holmes, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mar. 14
Hulse, R. Hinckley, March 21
Hurndall, J. Bristol, March 30
Irving, J. jun. Carlisle, March 20
Jackson, R. Cannon-street, March 30
Jerome, S. Birmingham, April 9
Jenks, W. Aldermanbury, March 16
Jones, T. St. John's-street, March 23
Josthng, N. Bexley Heath, March 12
Kidd, W. Newcastle-on-Tyne, April 5
Langhorn, H. & Brailsford, W. Bucklersbury, March 12
Langford, J. Milk-street, March 9
Lawledge, M. Harley-street, April 2
Lathy, J. Honiton, March 28
Leech, J. and Hincliffe, J. Cateaton-street, March 12
Maberly, J. Welbeck-street, Mar. 30
Macdonnel, M. and Bushel, J. and J. Broad-street, March 16
Matthews, P. Hagley, April 4
Mead, T. Sandwich, March 12
Meatyard, T. Fontmell Magna, Mar 21
Miller, G. Watling-street, March 12
Miller, S. Emsworth, March 30
Miller, R. Old Fish street, March 9
Moody, C. Hitchin
Moveira de Queros, J. Size la. Feb 26
Mowbray, A. and Wetherell, J. Darlington, March 12
Morris, J. Upholland, March 14
Morris, E. Redditch, March 18
Mott, W. R. Brighton, March 6
Murdock, J.; Brown, P.; and M'Girr, W. Nottingham, March 12
Neville, R. Colchester, March 2
Newton, M. Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mar. 20
Neyler, H. Bristol, March 30
Nowill, J. and Burch, J. Jewry-street, March 30
Phillips, A. & Loser, B. Salters-hall-court, April 2
Pratt, C. Bishop-Wearmouth, April 10
Raven, J. Burton upon Trent, Mar. 25
Rawlins, J. Whitehaven, March 15
Richardby, J. Durham, March 25
Richardson, J. Manchester, March 12
Richardson, G. Mecklenburgh-square, and T. Vokes, Gloucester-str. Mar. 16
Rice, J. New Shoreham, March 29
Ridout, J. P. Bridport, March 16
Sargent, T. Millbank-row, March 30
Seaton, R. and J. J. P. Pontefract, April 1
Smallpage, J. Leeds, April 1
Smedley, W. Burton on Trent, Mar. 25
Snuggs, W. A. and J. Walley, Lime-street, April 27
Stewart, H. Worcester, April 6
Studd, J. L. Kerby-street, March 30
Sumner, C. C. Hillingdon, March 12
Thomas, W. Titchbourne-str. Mar. 23
Tollervey, E. Westbourne, March 23
Wall, R. St. Thomas the Apostle, Mar. 25
Whitehouse, J. Oxford, April 9
Williams, J. Bishopsgate-str. Mar. 12
Wilson, W. Shakespeare-walk, April 6
Woolrich, G. and J. Spital-squ. Mar. 9, 12
Wright, W. Bellbroughton, April 4
Yates, S. Wood-street, March 23

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Vaccination.—The usual Annual Report to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, from the National Vaccine Establishment, has been printed by order of the House of Commons. It is signed by Sir Henry Halford, President of the Royal College of Physicians; by Sir Everard Home, Master of the Royal College of Surgeons; Sir W. Blizard and Henry Cline, Esq. Governors of the same; and by Drs. Frampton, Hume, Badham, and Lloyd, Censors of the Royal College of Surgeons. Thus certified, the opinions it promulgates with respect to vaccination are entitled to every confidence, and we are therefore pleased to observe, that the Report commences with the declaration that the test of another year's experience has produced an increase in their confidence as to its benefits. They add, that it has been practised more extensively, notwithstanding the influence of exaggerated rumours of the frequent occurrence of the small-pox subsequently, on the minds of some persons, and the obstinate prejudices of others. It appears, however, to be no longer doubtful that the small-pox, in a modified and peculiar form, will, sometimes, take place after vaccination; but the disorder has always run a safe course, being *uniformly* exempt from the secondary fever, in which the patient dies most commonly, when he dies of that disorder.—"For the truth of this assertion," continues the Report, "we appeal to the testimony of the whole medical world. And for a proof that the number of such cases bears no proportion to the thousands who have profited, to the fullest extent of security, by its protecting influence, we appeal confidently to all who frequent the theatres and crowded assemblies, to admit that they do not discover in the rising generation any longer that disfigurement of the human face, which was obvious everywhere some years since."—There is one important observation made by these eminent professional gentlemen, in alluding to occasional failures when vaccination has been employed. Among the most frequent sources of those which have occurred, it is remarked, and "will for a time, continue to occur, is to be numbered that careless facility with which unskilful benevolence undertook to perform vaccination in the early years of that discovery; for experience has taught us that a strict inquiry into the condition of the patient to be vaccinated, great attention to the state of the matter to be inserted, and a vigilant observation of the progress of the vesicles on the part of the operator, are all essentially necessary to its complete success."

Execution.—On the 24th ult. W. Abbott, for murder, was executed at the usual place in the Old Bailey. After his condemnation, he continued in a state of deplorable apathy, sometimes, however, interrupted by ejaculations which betrayed the internal misery of his mind. When he was informed that the time had approached for him to mount the scaffold, he started, and then walked on with a hurried step. His countenance, when he came to the foot of the platform, shewed evident symptoms of horror, as he pronounced the words, "Christ have mercy on my poor unfortunate soul!"

On the 2d ult. a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Bagster, bookseller, in Paternoster-row, which destroyed the house and warehouse, and the chief part of his valuable stock. The fire happened most untimely; for he had finished, and got quite ready for publication, a second edition of the Church Liturgy, in eight languages, and a Polyglott Edition of the New Testament in modern languages. Mr. Bagster having taken the precaution of preserving his stereotype plates of the Polyglott Bible in arched vaults, with iron doors, they did not sustain damage. Had not these plates been saved, the loss to the learned world would have been irreparable, as the destruction of the printed copies was total.

The Monthly Meeting of the Society for promoting the Enlargement and Building of Churches and Chapels was held on the 17th ult. at their office, 32, Lincoln's Inn-fields. It was attended by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Gloucester, Lord Kenyon, and many other persons of distinction, composing the Committee of the Society; when grants of various sums were made in eight cases of parishes applying for assistance.—The Society, to this day, has been the means of obtaining additional accommodation for sixty-four thousand five hundred and forty-eight persons, of which number forty-seven thousand four hundred and eighty-four are free and unappropriated, at an expense of 52,063*l.*

A number of labourers have been employed under the direction of Messrs. Aldermen Wood and J. J. Smith, to clear away some very ancient rubbish in the Borough Compter, for the purpose of making a common sewer. In digging up the foundation, they discovered several

old gold coins of the early reigns of the Henrys, some silver coin of Charles I. and Queen Elizabeth, in a very perfect state, and pieces of curiously wrought iron, which are supposed to be fragments of armour, which several competent judges have declared to be of Danish workmanship. The Danes had an encampment on this spot, and St. Olave's parish was, it is said, named after their leader, St. Olaf the Dane.

St. David's Day.—The 108th Annual Festival of the Society of Ancient Britons was celebrated on the 1st ult. The excellence of the object, and the extensive beneficence of this institution, are well known. The assemblage at the School House, in Gray's Inn-lane, comprehended much rank and respectability; and the procession to St. James's church, aided by the fineness of the weather, had an exceedingly showy and pleasant effect. The prayers were read at the church in the ancient British language, by the chaplain to the society; and a sermon appropriate to the occasion was delivered by the Bishop of Chester. The dinner was given at the Freemasons' Tavern, and nearly 400 gentlemen were present. His Grace the Duke of Wellington was in the chair, supported by the Bishop of Chester and Lord Kenyon.

Surrey Dispensary.—The anniversary of this Institution, was celebrated on the 7th ult. at the London Tavern, by a considerable number of its supporters and friends. The chair was filled by Florence Young, Esq. who is, we believe, one of the founders of this laudable charity. The donations announced in the course of the evening were very considerable, and exceeded those of the year preceding. Dr. Davis gave a very intelligent and interesting account of the society's object, its success, and its prospects. Patients admitted from January 1st, 1821, to January 1st, 1822, 4,195—Cured 3,243—Relieved 254—Discharged for irregularity, gone into the country, Hospitals, &c. 51—Dead 78—Remaining under cure 569—Total 4,195.

APPOINTMENT.

The Rev. J. H. Monk, to be Dean of Peterborough.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. H. Plimley, vicar of Shoreditch, and of Cuckfield, to be Chancellor of the Diocese of Chichester.—The Rev. John Locke Jeans, M. A. to be Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Stradbroke.—The Rev. J. H. Randolph, M. A. to the rectory of Fobbing, Essex, void by the resignation of the Rev. G. Burrard.—The Hon. and Rev. R. Bagot, M. A. to be Prebendary of his Majesty's Free Chapel of St. George, in the Castle of Windsor, void by the death of Dr. G. Heath.—The Rev. C. R. Sumner, M. A. to be a canon or prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, void by the resignation of the Hon. and Rev. R. Bagot.—The Rev. M. Irving, B. D. to the vicarage of Sturminster Marshall, Dorset, void by the death of Dr. Heath.—The Rev. G. Bethell, A. M. to the vicarage of Burnham, Bucks, void by the death of Dr. Roberts—The Rev. J. Briggs, to be Fellow of Eton college, in the room of Dr. Roberts, deceased; and the Rev. J. F. Plumptre, in the room of Dr. Heath, deceased.—The Rev. J. W. Whittaker, M. A. Domestic Chaplain at Lambeth Palace, to the vicarage of Blackburn, Lancashire.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Blechingly.—The Rt. Hon. Francis Leveson Gower, commonly called Lord Francis Leveson Gower, in the room of the Hon. William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, commonly called Marquis of Titchfield, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

County of Montgomery.—The Rt. Hon. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn.

Shire of Argyll.—Walter Frederick Campbell, Esq. of Islay, in the room of the Hon. John Douglas Edward Henry Campbell, commonly called Lord John Campbell, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Births.—At the Dean of Canterbury's, St. James's, the wife of G. Baker, Esq. of a daughter.—At Suffolk-place, Hackney-road, Mrs. Troughton, of a daughter.—In Queen Anne-street, the lady of W. J. Denne, Esq. of a daughter.—In Portman-square, Mrs. F. Maitland, of a daughter.—At Peckham, Mrs. P. Rolt, of a son.—The lady of J. A. Simpson, Esq. of Doughty-street, of a daughter.—Mrs. E. Lawford, of Bloomsbury-square, of a daughter.—In Caroline-street, Bedford-square, the lady of W. Dickins, Esq. of a daughter.—In Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, Mrs. G. W. Marriott, of a son.—Mrs. Ballard, of Highbury-place, of a daughter.—The lady of Dr. Dennison, of Guildford-street, of a daughter.——In Queen Anne-street, the lady of Major C. Stapylton, of a son.—Mrs. Wright, Acre-lane, Brixton, of a son.—In Lower Grosvenor-street, the lady of the Rev. T. Bisse, of a son.

Married.—By special licence, at the Earl of Albemarle's, in St James's square, Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, to Lady Anne Keppel, second daughter of his Lordship.—At Lambeth Church, Mr. G. Calthrop, of Kennington, to Jane, only child of the late Thomas Cockshutt, Esq.—By special licence, at the Duke of Devonshire's, at Chiswick, the Hon. G. A. Ellis, M. P.

to the Hon. Georgiana Howard, second daughter of Viscount Morpeth.—By special licence, at St. George's, Hanover-square, W. G. Langton, jun. Esq. of Burderop Park, Wilts. to Jescinthia Powell Collins, only daughter of H. Powell Collins, Esq.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. T. H. Ripley, to Caroline Augusta, daughter of G. B. Tyndale, Esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thos. Duggan, Esq. of Richmond, to Miss Jenkins.—At Clapham, R. J. Hunter, Esq. of Madras, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Captain Thomas, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

Died.—Thomas Coutts, Esq. banker, at his house in Stratton-street, aged 87.—At Stoke, near Guildford, Mr. John Gumbrell, aged 69.—At Upper Tooting, T. Brown, Esq.—In Portland-place, Lady Dunkin, relict of Sir Wm. Dunkin.—At Tooting, Mr. John Smith, of Blackman-street, Southwark.—At her father's house, Selina, youngest surviving daughter of the Rev. George Greig.—In the King's road, Bedford-row, William, eldest son of W. M. Pulley, Esq.—In Great Cumberland-street, Eliza, wife of J. Rankin, Esq.—At Merchant Taylors' School, in the 75th year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Cherry, B. D. vicar of Sellinge.—At Sudbrook Park, near Petersham, Mrs. Raikes, of Upper Grosvenor-street.—Eleanor, the wife of Mr. H. Stuart, of Lambeth-road.—At Frederick-place, Hampstead road, Mary, the youngest daughter of the late W. Jackson, Esq.—At Kew-green, J. Montagu, Esq. Esq. aged 101.—In Skinner-street, Jemima, the wife of Mr. John Lutwyche.—In the 22d year of her age, Miss Catherine Sayer, second daughter of A. Sayer, Esq.—At Chiswick, Skynner Woodroffe, Esq. 73.—At Tottenham, Eliza, the wife of Joseph Patience, Esq.—Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. Thomas Wright, one of the principal door-keepers of the House of Lords.—At Bansted, aged 84, Susanna, widow of James Sorel, Esq.—In Beaumont-street, Mary-le-Bonne, Mrs. Fran. Davies.—At Peckham, Susanna, second daughter of Wm. Frampton, Esq.—John Heywood, Esq. formerly of Austin-friars.—At Hampstead, Anne, the wife of John Eicke, Esq.—At Spring-grove, T. Brett, Esq.—At Hendon, Miss M. A. Lockier.—In his 89th year, George Clay, Esq. of Rockingham-row, Kent road.—At his house in Burton-street, T. P. Crawley, Esq. in the 26th year of his age.—Mrs. Jaques, of Upper Thames-street.—In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, Catherine Elvira, widow of the late Capt. R. Jenkins, East India Company's Service.—Phœbe, youngest daughter of Mr. James Johnston, of Cheapside.—Mrs. Hendrie, Brewer-street, Golden-square.—Aged 45, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. J. White, of Great Portland-street.—In the 77th year of his age, John Hooker, Esq.—Aged 70, Mrs. Stokes, of Camden-row, Peckham.—In his 83d year, Thomas Judson, Esq.—Mary, the widow of John Sparkes, Esq. late of Gosden, near Guildford.—Mr. Samuel Howell, late of Manor-place, Walworth.—In Pall-mall, aged 73, Thos. Wagstaffe, Esq. of Wood Hall.—Eliza, daughter of Aaron Hurrill, Esq. of Lisson-grove South, New-road.—In Pall-mall, the lady of Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, Bart. M. P.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

DR. ERRICH BOLLMANN.

Died, on the 9th of December, 1821, of the yellow fever, at Jamaica, Dr. Errich Bollmann. He was the "*jeune Hanovrien, genereux et spirituel*," so mentioned by Madame de Stael, in her "*Considerations*," that contrived the escape of Narbonne from Paris, after the proscriptions which followed the 10th of August, 1792. After many hair-breadth escapes, they arrived in England, and joined the other distinguished emigrants, then collected in sorrow and anxiety at Kensington. The party did not confine their exertions in favour of their friends to mere wishes; and it was agreed, that among them one who could be most relied on, should undertake a journey to Prussia, for the purpose of obtaining the liberation of La Fayette by entreaty, and, if that failed, by stratagem. Dr. B. was the person esteemed most fit for the enterprise: he arrived in Prussia, and upon making application to the ministry, received for answer, that it was not in the power of their government to release La Fayette, since his custody had been entrusted to them by another power; but that, in order to avoid the obloquy of his detention, the Marquis La Fayette should be forthwith re-delivered to Austria. All hopes of fulfilling the object of his mission by fair means being extinguished, the indefatigable Bollmann employed every means to discover the new place of confinement to which La Fayette was consigned. His conjectures at length led him to fix on Olmutz; nor was he mistaken. He formed an acquaintance with the surgeon of the prison, from apparent motives of

professional pursuits, Bollmann having taken his degree as doctor of medicine at Gottingen, and it being the custom of the German students in physic to make a professional tour round the hospitals of the Continent. Through the surgeon Dr. B. conveyed pamphlets to the general, which, written over with sympathetic ink, demanded all the necessary information. This being procured, he determined to adopt the only means of liberating the prisoner, which was to attack the guard, and rescue him during the rides that he was allowed to take once or twice a week for the benefit of his health. The guard consisted of an officer in the cabriolet with the prisoner, and two soldiers behind. To attack the escort alone was impossible; the doctor therefore associated with himself in the enterprise, a young American, Huger by name.* They attacked the guard, of which the soldiers took to their heels without loss of time; they pinioned the officer; the Marquis mounted one of their horses, and galloped off; but unfortunately losing his way, was retaken. Huger was taken at a little distance from the spot, but Bollmann was able to gain the Prussian frontier, where, nevertheless, upon the requisition of those in pursuit, he was seized, and conveyed back to Olmutz. Here he remained in solitary confinement for twelve months, till he was at length released by the intercession of friends, but banished for ever from the Austrian dominions.

The active mind of Dr. Bollmann then betook itself to the new world, where mercantile concerns, chemistry, and political economy seem to have divided his attention between them. He was possessed of the secret of rendering platina malleable, the knowledge of which is, we believe, confined in England to Dr. Woollaston. Various writings on the subject of political economy attest the acuteness of his talent.—A pamphlet on the subject of banking operations, published in America, was allowed to have been of considerable advantage to that country; and also several strictures on the theories of Mr. Ricardo, since he returned to England, had excited the attention, and conciliated for the author the friendship of many of our leading statesmen.

Unfortunately for himself, and to the everlasting regret of the amiable daughters he has left behind, his adventurous spirit once more tempted him to cross the Atlantic. He proceeded to the new republic of Columbia on some secret mission, in which, it is affirmed, he had succeeded to his utmost wish, when that disease, the cruel scourge of the West Indies, put an end, after an illness of four and twenty hours, to his active and romantic existence.

* In a work published lately, relative to America, by Miss Wright, the honour of this daring rescue is attributed principally, if not exclusively, to Huger. The lady has been misinformed.

LE GENDRE STARKIE, ESQ.

Died, on Thursday the 28th of February, in the 32d year of his age, Le Gendre Starkie, Esq. of Huntroyde, Lancashire, M. A. of Brazen-nose college, Oxford, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Lancaster. The representative of an ancient family, and the inheritor of an ample fortune, he entered upon life with a high sense of the various responsibilities which are attached to the character of a country gentleman; —and it was his study and his pride to sustain that character throughout, in its genuine worth and dignity. Unfortunately, however, he was prevented by the infirmities of a weak constitution from engaging in the more active scenes of public life, or taking that lead in his native county, to which his fortune, his talents, and his many and great virtues so justly entitled him. Yet, in the domestic retirement which his health required,—and which was, perhaps, most congenial with the mild and benignant qualities of his heart,—even here, his mind was ever ardently occupied in promoting some measure of public utility, or in performing some noble act of private munificence. Even those by whom he was best known, and most beloved, cannot do justice to the many estimable qualities which adorned his character; but the general feeling of affection and respect evinced for his memory, is the best evidence of departed worth. The disease which so prematurely terminated his valuable life, is supposed to have originated during his residence at Rome in the spring of 1819, when he was seized with an inflammation of the liver, which nearly proved fatal at the time; and from the effects of which, though partially subdued, he never perfectly recovered.

In the year 1814, Mr. Starkie married Elizabeth Jane, second daughter of the late Richard Gwillym, Esq. of Bewsey, in the county of Lancaster, but died without issue.

SIR JOHN BORLASE WARREN, BART.

On the 27th of February, died, Sir J. B. Warren, bart. admiral of the white, &c. He was descended by the mother's side from the ancient Cornish family of Borlase, which had removed into Bucking-

hamshire, and of which the male line became extinct in 1688, by the death of Sir J. Borlase, bart. whose only daughter married Arthur Warren, of Stapleford, in Nottinghamshire, and had issue Borlase Warren, the grandfather of the subject of the present memoir. He entered early into the navy as a volunteer, without the knowledge of his friends, who, on learning the step he had taken, caused him to be raised to the quarter deck, on board the Alderney sloop of war. He afterwards returned home, resumed his studies, and entered the university of Cambridge. He had scarcely come into possession of his estates, before he became a candidate to represent Marlow in parliament, for which place he sat twice. In 1775 he was made a baronet, and determined once more to resume the naval profession, which he did on board the Venus, and sailed against the disturbed colonies in America. After gaining the intermediate steps, at the commencement of the late war, he was appointed to the command of the Flora, in which ship he took La Pomone French frigate, of superior force and size. In the year 1798, being made commander of a squadron of frigates, and having under his orders many officers of distinguished talent, who afterwards attained the highest honours of the profession, (amongst others, Lord Exmouth, Sir Richard Keats, and Sir Richard Strachan) he frustrated the intention of the enemy to land a body of troops in Ireland, and he took or destroyed a French squadron, consisting of a ship of the line and eight frigates. Subsequently, after an arduous pursuit, he took the Marengo and the Belle Poule, which had long annoyed the British trade, and had captured a great number of our merchantmen.—His professional services were interrupted by his being selected as ambassador to the court of Russia, in which honourable situation he gained the esteem and affection of the Emperor Alexander. After accomplishing the objects of his embassy, on his return home, he was appointed commander in chief on all the American naval stations. No officer ever more perfectly enjoyed the support and attachment of all who served under him. His kind and benevolent heart endeared him to his friends; his affable and polished manners adorned every society into which he entered; and his character stood so high, that he was universally esteemed and respected.—It may, indeed, be truly said of him, that he was honoured in life, and lamented in death. One trait of his benevolence must be recorded here: before joining the Venus, upon resuming the naval profession, he repaired to the Fleet and King's Bench prisons, and set all the naval officers confined in those places at liberty, out of his own private fortune.

THE REV. JOHN KING, A. M.

Mr. King was born at Richmond in Yorkshire, on the 28th of April, 1738, and received the rudiments of his education at the Free Grammar School in that town, under the tuition of that classical scholar and liberal divine, the Rev. Anthony Temple, A. M. From Richmond he removed to Cambridge; and on the recommendation of the Rev. Francis Blackburne, A. M. archdeacon of Cleveland, he was entered of St. Peter's college. Here he proceeded to the degree of A.B. in 1760; and from the honour which he obtained on that occasion (being the seventh wrangler on the tripos), he was elected fellow. He soon, however, relinquished residence in college, having been appointed in that year Under-master of the free grammar-school of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, then governed by the very eminent and able instructor, the Rev. Hugh Moises, A. M. In this situation he continued seven years; and during that period had the pleasure of seeing the school raised so high in reputation, and the number of scholars so considerably increased, as to require the appointment of a third Master. The present Lord Chancellor, and his brother, Lord Stowell, both received their education here while Mr. King was the Under-master. In 1763, he proceeded to the degree of A. M. In 1767, he removed from Newcastle to Ipswich, having been appointed master of the free grammar-school in that town, on the recommendation of his old friend and preceptor Mr. Temple, to whom the school committee had written, through the Rev. Andrew Layton, A. M. rector of St. Matthew (whose sister Mr. Temple had married) to point out a person qualified to fill that situation. In the same year he was chosen by the corporation the town preacher; and notwithstanding the changes in the political interests of the borough, he retained this situation for a period of twenty-three years. In 1776, he was presented by his college to the rectory of Witnesham, near Ipswich. In 1798, on account of some dangerous attacks of illness, and an infirm state of health, he resigned the mastership of the school, which, by his talents and application, he had raised so high in the public estimation, as to have had upwards of seventy boarders at one time in his house; and retired to a residence on his rectory, where he closed his earthly career on the 26th of January, 1822, in the 84th year of his age, perfectly satisfied with that lot and station assigned to him by providence;

and after having filled, throughout a long life, a public situation, with the highest credit to himself, and the greatest advantage to others. Mr. King was the author of the following works, viz. "Sententiæ ex diversis auctoribus excerptæ, et primis Linguæ Latinæ tyronibus accommodatæ, operâ Johannis King, A. B. apud Novocastrenses Sub-præceptoris." Newcastle, 1761. "A Sermon, preached at Witnesham, Nov. 29, 1798, being the day appointed for a general thanksgiving on account of our late naval victories. Ipswich." sm. 4to. And "A Sermon on the Catholic Claims; with Notes and a Postscript. Ipswich, 1813." sm. 4to. There is an engraved portrait of Mr. King (a private plate), by Bond, from a miniature by Dunthorne.

His remains were interred in the chancel of the church of Witnesham; but, by his express desire, a mural tablet is to be erected in the church of St. Mary at Tower, Ipswich.

He married, June 10, 1777, Elizabeth Sarah, the only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Bishop, A. B. rector of Trimley St. Martin and Ash by Campsey, in Suffolk, and perpetual curate of St. Mary at Tower, and St. Mary at Elms, in Ipswich, by whom he had nine sons and one daughter.

REV. DR. EDWARD BARRY.

At Wallingford, the Rev. Edward Barry, M. D. and D. D. in the 63d year of his age. He was the son of Dr. Barry, a physician of Bristol, and was originally intended for the profession of physic. After the usual course of study, he graduated at St. Andrew's; but the bent of his mind was directed to divinity; and he accordingly made himself master of the principal orthodox and calvinistical divines. Having compared their arguments, and examined them by the safest and the purest test, the Holy Scriptures, he took orders, and warmly espoused the sound principles of the Church of England. He was several years curate of Mary-le-bonne, and was considered as one of the most popular preachers in the metropolis. He united zeal and knowledge; was energetic and persuasive; and most of the public charities in London were highly benefited by his exertions in their favour.

From the busy scenes of the metropolis, he was invited by the call of friendship to reside in Reading, where he employed his leisure hours in publishing some of his works. His attention was then attracted by a new species of Christians, who professed the principles, and preserved the forms of worship, of the established church, but who admitted dissenting preachers in their pulpits. The result of his examination of their conduct was his "Friendly Call to a new species of Dissenters," a publication, of which in a short time several editions were printed. It was dedicated to Sir William Scott, by whose interest he obtained the living of St. Mary's, and soon after the more valuable preferment of St. Leonard's, in Wallingford. There, by his assiduity in the duties of his profession, by his affectionate and forcible private and public exhortations, and particularly by the institution of a Sunday evening lecture, he was gratified by the most crowded congregations. Of the affection of his parishioners, and of the interest which his character excited in all descriptions of persons in the town, a most affecting proof was given by the immense concourse of people who attended his funeral.

He was twice married. His last wife, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Morell of Oxford, survives him.

He published the following works: "A Letter to Mr. Cumberland, occasioned by his Letter to the Bishop of Llandaff," 1783, 8vo.—"A Letter on the Practice of Boxing, addressed to the King, Lords, and Commons," 1789, 8vo.—"Coalitions and Compromises, an Appeal to the Electors of Great Britain," 1790, 8vo.—"The present Practice of a Justice of the Peace, and a complete Library of Parish Law," 1791, 4 vols. 8vo. [This work bears Dr. Barry's name, but he is said not to have been the compiler of it.]—"Theological, Philosophical, and Moral Essays," 1791, 8vo. 2d edit.—"A dispassionate Address to the Subjects of Great Britain," 1793, 8vo.—"Familiar Letters on a variety of Subjects," 1793, 12mo.—"A Letter on the Necessity of adopting some Measure to reduce the present Number of Dogs," 1794, 8vo.—"The Friendly Call of Truth and Reason to a new Species of Dissenters," 1799, 8vo. 4th edit. 1812.—"A few Observations on the Expedience of Parliamentary Interpretation duly to explain the Toleration Act," 1799, 8vo.—"Works," 1806, 3 vols. 8vo.—"The Esculapian Monitor, or Guide to the History of the Human Species, and the most important Branches of Medical Philosophy." 1811, 8vo.—A number of Sermons, &c. &c.

DR. E. D. CLARKE.

Died, on the 9th of March, in Pall Mall, after a severe and painful illness, the Rev. E. D. Clarke, LL. D. Professor of Mineralogy, and Librarian of the university of Cambridge, formerly fellow of Jesus college, and rector of Harlton, and of Great Yeldham. Soon after taking his degree, Dr. Clarke accompanied the present Lord Berwick abroad, and remained

for some time in Italy. The classic scenes he there met with, and his own inquisitive genius, stimulated him to enter into a wider field of research; and shortly after his return to England, he embarked on those travels, which have rendered his name so celebrated throughout Europe; indeed we may add in every quarter of the civilized world. To enter into any description of them is needless—they are before the public. They have excited the dormant spirit of curiosity in many a resident of the university, who has followed eagerly the steps of Dr. Clarke, and has invariably borne testimony to the accuracy and the fidelity of his narrative.. No difficulties in his progress were ever allowed to be insuperable; and upon all occasions he imparted to others a portion of his own enthusiasm. It was upon the return from this extensive tour, during which he had visited nearly the whole of Europe, and parts of Asia and Africa, that Dr. Clarke presented to the university those memorials of his travels, which now decorate the vestibule of the Library; and as some return for the splendour, which his name had reflected upon the university, he was complimented with the degree of LL. D. From that moment the residence of the traveller was confined to Cambridge, and he shortly after commenced those public lectures in mineralogy, which have made his name more known and honoured, both in this and in foreign countries, than even his long and interesting travels.—Natural History was his earliest and most favourite study; and that peculiar branch of it, which refers to the mineral kingdom, soon engrossed the whole of his attention. In the delivery of his lectures, Dr. Clarke was without a rival—his eloquence was inferior to none; his knowledge of his subject was extensive; his elucidation clear and simple; and in the illustrations, which were practically afforded by the various and beautiful specimens of his minerals, he was peculiarly happy. We may justly apply to him in the delivery of his lectures, what is engraven on the monument of Goldsmith, "*Nihil, quod tetigit, non ornavit.*" Of the higher qualities of his mind, of his force and energy as a Christian preacher, his crowded congregations are testimony sufficient. Of the estimation in which Dr. Clarke was held by foreigners, we may refer to the various honorary societies, in which his name stands enrolled; we may safely say, that to no one person has the university of Cambridge been more indebted for celebrity abroad during the last twenty years, than to Dr. Clarke. He has left to his afflicted family, and to his surviving friends, the most painful and bitter regrets; whilst to the university itself, he has bequeathed a debt of gratitude, which we doubt not will hereafter be amply and liberally discharged. He was in the 54th year of his age, and proceeded to the degree of B. A. 1790, M. A. 1794.

DR. PARRY.

At Sion Place, Bath, aged 66, Caleb Hillier Parry, M. D. F. R. S. &c. after almost unexampled sufferings, which during the protracted space of nearly six years he had borne with a firmness and resignation becoming that Christian profession which he maintained in the fulness of sincerity and conviction. Endowed with the most powerful natural talents, the most vigorous and energetic mind, and adorned with accomplishments of the most varied and rare description, he had, during nearly forty years, sustained in that city a brilliant professional and social career, when, in 1816, by the dispensation of providence, he was suddenly deprived of intercourse with the world around him, and doomed to linger the remainder of his days under the most acute and complicated maladies. How conspicuous during this trying interval, and under a partial recovery, was the superiority of his mind; how constantly he was devoted to every exertion which could, in this world, benefit his family, and render himself more fitted for death, those who witnessed it can best describe. While, however, we trust that abler pens will do justice to the character and virtues of this excellent and extraordinary man, we cannot omit this brief testimony to his merits, nor withhold a tear, when we behold the void which his loss has occasioned to the family who have so long and anxiously watched over his declining years, and to society, which had been so much benefited by his labours and benevolence. We would just add to this brief notice, that the tribute paid to the worth and talents of Dr. Parry, upon the presentation of their gold medal to him by the Bath and West of England Society, (of which he was a vice-president and a most distinguished member) is but a feeble expression of his merits.—Dr. Parry was father to Dr. C. H. Parry, of Bath, and to the gallant, scientific, and enterprising Capt. W. E. Parry, now commanding the northern expedition.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES
IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Shingleton to Miss A. Maulden.

Died.] At Odell Castle, the Earl of Egmont, 85—At Beeston, Miss M. Pawlett.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. W. Maberly to Miss A. Billing—Mr. T. Parbroke to Miss A. Webb—Mr. Dyer to Mrs. Warmington—At Newbury, Mr. R. Giles to Miss Hedges—At Abingdon, J. Walker, esq. to Miss Pearce—At Speen, Mr. J. Clarke to Miss R. Orsson.

Died.] At Sonning, Miss Treacher—the Rev. J. Roberts—At Reading, P. George, esq.—Mrs. E. Jerry—At Padworth Hatch, Mr. R. Faulkner, 86—At Newbury, Mr. J. Grigg, 82—Miss Hasker—S. A. Lloyd, esq.—At Redlands, Mrs Ennew—At Hawthorn Hill, Wmtshed Keene, esq.—At Windsor, the Rev. G. Heath, 78—W. Gerlin, esq. 74—At Shaw House, Sir J. Andrews, bart.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] E. Betherey, esq. of Olney to Miss E. Heath.

Died.] At Wolverton, Mrs. Quartley—At Westbury, Mr. J. Treadwell—At Aylesbury, Mrs. J. Fitkin—Mr. T. Jenkins.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

It has been discovered that a person of the name of Stafford Cooke, residing at Walsoken, is entitled to the dignity of the Peerage, as Lord Stafford, he being the lineal heir of Henry Stafford, son of Edward Duke of Buckingham, (upon whom the barony was conferred by Act of Parliament, 1st Edward VI.) through his only daughter, Dorothy. An attainder in 1680 had occasioned the obscurity of descent.

Died.] At Newmarket, Miss M. A. Chapman—At Barnwell, Mrs. M. Wilson—At Paper Mills, near Cambridge, Mr. Fuller—At Ely, W. Ingram, esq.—At Cambridge, Mr. D. Colin—At Manea, Isle of Ely, Mr. R. Cross.

CHESHIRE.

The establishment of the port at Dawpool, near Chester, is in progress, and a speedy report is expected on the subject, from that intelligent engineer, Mr. Telford. Independently of the general accommodation which packets would afford at that station, the ready communication between Dublin and the depot of Chester, where nearly 40,000 stand of arms are kept, with other warlike stores, is a subject of vital importance, especially at a time when the sister island is in a state of dangerous fermentation.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. J. Pownall to Miss M. Buckley—Mr. T. Draycot to Mrs. E. Purcell—Mr. J. Mullins to Miss R. Willoughby—Mr. Dillon to Miss Davies—Mr. Harding of Burslem to Miss E. Gilbert—Mr. J. Bate of Beeston Mill to Miss E. Clarke—At Birkenhead, Mr. Stevenson to Miss Roberts—The Rev. J. Williams to Miss F. Lloyd—At Overton, Mr. R. Tittle, 82 to Miss A. Ball 17—At Hordley, Mr. Baugh to Miss Booth—At Prestbury, the Rev. C. T. Luxmore to Miss Brooke—At Overton, Mr. W. Jones to Mrs. Boote.

Died.] At Hyde, Mrs. Hibbert, 82—At Birkenhead Priory, Miss L. Koster—At Ormskirk, the Rev. W. Naylor—At Nantwich, Mrs. E. Eaton 72—At Barnhill Inn, Mr. E. Archdale.

CORNWALL.

The return of Mr. Goulburn for West Looe will be brought before a committee of the House of Commons. It is contended that all who pay to the Church and Poor Rates have a right to vote as well as the capital and free burgesses.

The total amount of blocks of tin coined at Penzance for the quarter ending the 2d of February was 2495.

Married.] At St. Columb, Mr. T. Whitford to Miss George—At Liskeard, Mr. Tuckett to Miss S. Barrett—At Mylor, Mr. W. Purvor to Miss A. Mudge—At Launceston, Mr. Orchard to Miss Gryffs.

Died.] At Torpoint, Mr. R. Ritchie—At Truro, J. Kempe, esq. 81—At Slowford, R. Eastcott, esq.—At Launceston Mr. J. Paul, 87.

CUMBERLAND.

Some men employed in widening the turnpike road leading from Carlisle to Penrith, in Hesket-Lane, came in contact with a Barrow and a quantity of large cobble stones; in cutting their way through which they found a broad two edged sword, bent together, two spears, one larger than the other, an axe, bridle bits, part of a pair of spurs, a sharpening-stone, the bone handle of a razor, and the back of a comb, both neatly carved, the remains of a bone comb, a piece of iron, resembling a sickle, probably the back of a saddle, an iron basin or top of a helmet, with holes in its rim, burnt bones, &c. It is evident that the whole has been exposed to heat, and, from appearances, the fire-place must have been ten or twelve feet in diameter, and sunk in the ground at least three. The stones immediately covering the ashes were large, and closely set together; those above, smaller, compact, and regular. There are various speculations as to their claim to antiquity: some consider them Saxon, others Danish, while many assign to them a much more modern date.

Married.] Mr. J. Hewson to Miss M. Mathews—Mr. J. H. Nanson to Miss M. Hill—Mr. J. Lancaster to Miss M. Robson—Mr. J. Dixon to Mrs. M. Wilson—Mr. R. Longrigg to Miss M. Emerson—Mr. D. Sloane to Miss Monkhouse—Mr. Story to Miss Jobson—At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Walker to Miss M. A. Donaldson—Mr. W. Sullivan to Miss T. Nuetey—Mr. R. Kennedy to Miss A. Hayton—At Harrington, Mr. T. Roan to Miss M. Hurst.

Died.] At Whitehaven, Mrs. Littlehale, 80—Miss S. A. Kirby—At Penrith Mrs. M. Sewell, 77—At Wigton, Mr. W. Wright—At Workington, Mr. W. Turnbull—At Carlisle, Mr. J. Ferguson—Miss J. Johnston—Mrs. M. Mathus—At Blennerhasset, J. Hodgson, 82.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died.] At Draycote, Mr. Parkinson—At Ilkeston, Miss M. Kitchinman—At Belper, Mrs. Cock—At Heath, Mr. J. Tomlinson, 78—At Chelmorton, Mr. J. Ollerenshaw, 96.

DEVONSHIRE.

A beautiful silver seal has been found in the neighbourhood of Exeter. The form is oval, and represents in the centre, St. James the Great, habited as a pilgrim, and standing under a canopy of elaborate workmanship. St. James was the patron of the Cluniac Priory on the Exe, about a mile below Exeter. The inscription round the seal is—S. Fris. Thome. Dene. Prior'. Exonie. "The seal of Brother Thomas Dene, the Prior (of St. James') at Exeter." This Thomas Dene was superior of the above Priory (vulgarly called Old Abbey), in the year 1428. See Oliver's Historical Collections, page 22.

The whole of the operations at the eastern end of Plymouth Breakwater are suspended, and those at the western point, much nearer to completion, will henceforward proceed with diminished alacrity, more than two thirds of the whole force being discharged.

Married.] At Alphington, R. Rooke, esq. to Miss Templer—At Stoke, W. Prideaux, esq. of Dartmouth to Miss Billing—Capt. H. W. Bruce, R. N. to Miss J. Cochrane—Mr. E. Roberts, aged 35, to Mrs. A. Gow, 77—At Torquay, W. Hole, esq. to Miss S. Kitson—At Wembury, C. H. Hotchkys, esq. to Miss Calmady—At Barton St. David, Mr. W. Tucker to Miss M. Indoe—At Ideford, Mr. R. Nosworthy to Miss E. Leveys—At Newton St. Cyres, Mr. S. Johnson to Miss Jenkins—At Exeter, J. Tyrrell, esq. to Miss M. A. Macintosh.

Died.] At Barnstaple, Mrs. Cotton—Mrs. Drake, 74—At Plymouth, Capt. sir T. Lavie, K. C. B.—G. Herbert, jun. esq.—At Plymouth Dock, Capt. E. Archdall, R. N.—At Exeter, Mrs. Barnes, 80—E. Godfrey, of the Society of Friends—At Dawlish, P. Churchill, esq.—At Totness, G. Fowell, esq.—At Tiverton, R. Blundell, esq.—J. James, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

The healthy and retired watering-place of Seaton, midway between Lyme and Sidmouth, has been lately much frequented, and is daily rising in the public estimation. It has the advantages of a regular post, baths, and comfortable accommodations.

Married.] At Stalbridge, Mr. G. King to Miss Garratt—At Wyke Regis, Capt. W. Morgan to Miss Davis—At Melbourne Port, Mr. R. Galpine to Miss M. Sherring.

Died.] At Charmouth, Mrs. M. Coffin, 86—S. Bullen, esq. 73—At Shaftesbury, Mr. G. Thomas—W. Bullen, esq. of Laverstock—At Wimborne, Mr. W. Knott—At Yeovill, Mr. J. Male, Mrs. Parsons, 82—At Bridport, Mrs. Reader—At Dorchester, Mrs. Zillwood—At Weymouth, Mrs. Davies, 83.

DURHAM.

Mr. Lambton has become the purchaser of Herrington Hall, and about 70 acres of land attached to it: price 19,000*l.* exclusive of the coal, which is to be valued and paid for in addition. This same property was bought for 7500*l.* about 25 years ago.

Married.] At Gateshead, Mr. T. Lightfoot to Miss E. Harrison—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Fothergill to Miss J. Hogg—At Sunderland, Mr. J. Croudace to Miss J. Waggit—Mr. J. Holmes to Miss M. Richardson.

Died.] At Gateshead Fell, Mr. J. Robson, 77—Mrs. Todd—At South Shields, Mr. T. Robson—At Bishopwearmouth, Miss Wilcock—Mrs. E. Nicholson—Mrs. Crosby—At Bishop's Auckland, Mrs. A. Longstaff—At Chester-le-Street, Mr. G. Walton—Mrs. Swinburn—At Durham, Mrs. Carr—At Sunderland, Mr. W. Anderson—At Croft, near Darlington, Miss A. Woodifield—At Barnard Castle, Mrs. Chapelbow.

ESSEX.

On Wednesday morning, March 6th, there was the lowest ebb at Harwich, that has occurred for nearly forty years. The cant edge of the Ooze and Guard were seen above the surface of the water, like a wall; the Grissel, which had not been seen for nearly half a century, was just above the surface of the water; and the Clift feet rocks were dry for nearly a quarter of a mile. In the course of the day it blew a gale from the S. S. W.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. J. G. Chamberlain to Mrs. C. Stammers—At Great Eursted, Mr. D. Richardson to Miss R. Edwards—At Upton, T. West, esq. to Miss M. Spence.

Died.] At Wivenhoe, Mr. C. Rayner—At Colchester, Mrs. French—At Bulmer, Mrs. Pung—At Maldon, Mrs. White—At Great Chesterford, Mrs. I. Isaacson—At Lamarsh, Mr. J. Downes—At High Ongar Lane, Mrs. Godsalve, 106—At Rayleigh, Mrs. Murdoch—At East Horndon, Mrs. E. M. French—At Great Dunmow, B. Foakes, esq. 82—At Saffron Walden, Miss Collin.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A valuable improvement has lately been made on the machines now in use for cleansing and scouring woollen cloths, which facilitates and renders perfect the operation in a very extraordinary degree, by Mr. A. Flint, of Uley, Gloucester.

Married.] At Elkstone, Mr. P. Matthews to Miss S. Lyne—At Clifton, Mr. R. David to Miss H. Fudge—Mr. G. G. Low to Miss Welch—At Gloucester, Mr. F. Tipton to Miss E. Blewett—Mr. J. Dobbins to Mrs. Reeve—At Cheltenham, H. M. Ryves, esq. to Mrs. Lane.

Died.] At Chipping Camden, Mrs. Payne—At Woodchester, T. Adams, esq.—At Parkhill House, J. Nash, esq.—At Gloucester, Mrs. Bayliss—At Tewkesbury, Mr. W. Moore—In the forest of Dean, Mr. E. Hawkins—At Badminton, Lord E. H. Somerset—At Newland House, Mrs. Ducarel.

HAMPSHIRE.

The latter end of December last, a new gasometer at the gas work of Southampton was hoisted by the purchase of three men, and three to hold on, to the height of fifteen feet perpendicular, with the six men on it; and the gasometer remained in that situation till it was completed, and was lowered down into a handsome cast-iron tank erected for that purpose, by the same number of men. The weight of the gasometer, with the six men and the apparatus, was upwards of seven tons. The mechanical powers to effect this were well worthy of notice, and reflect much credit upon the managers of the works, as on similar occasions from forty to fifty men have been requisite, and the operation has been fraught with great hazard.

Married.] At Hursley, Mr. J. Harvey to Miss Whitmarsh—At Newport, I. W. Mr. H. Whitbread to Miss C. Woodnutt.

Died.] At Faceligh Wallop, Mrs. Black—At Christ Church, Mrs. Groves—At Lymington, T. Mitchell, esq. 72.—At Newport, I. W. Mrs. Reynolds, 84—At Penton Mewsey, Mrs. Bath, 82—At Hanger farm, Mr. J. Love, 78—At Southampton, Miss I. E. Lichigaray—Mrs. White, 90—Mr. G. Mitchell, 65—Mr. B. Dutterau—Mrs. Thring—Major Gen. G. Richardson, 8[illegible].

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Edward Poole, esq. of Homend, has been appointed Deputy Recorder of Hereford, in the room of the late R. Philipps, esq.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. Lloyd to Miss Hayward—Mr. W. Mucdy to Miss S. Hargrave—At Kingston, Mr. W. Barber to Miss A. Howell—Mr. Newman, of Courtapark, to Miss Eagles.—At Ross, Mr. G. Williams to Miss A. Sharp—Mr. J. Prince, of Bogmarsh, to Miss E. Garrold—At Leominster, Lieut. A. Taylor to Miss E. P. Taylor—At Hereford, Mr. Whitcomb to Miss Constable—Mr. Jones to Miss M. Constable.

Died.] At Longworth, R. Phillips, esq. 73, Recorder of Hereford—At Ledbury, Miss S. Biggs—Mrs. Apperley, of Fownhope—At Ross, Mrs. Harrison—Mr. R. Bedham—At Wotton-under-Edge, Mr. J. Cooper—At Harrscomb, Mrs. Harris—At Leominster, Miss F. Beatris—Mr. F. Heath.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hitchin, Mr. J. Paternoster to Miss E. F. Nash.

Died.] At Standon, the Rev. H. Law—At Ware, Mrs. Green, 83—At Hoddesdon, E. Field, 103.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Kimbolton, Mr. W. Hardwick to Miss E. A. Pierson.

Died.] At St. Neot's, Mr. T. P. Edis.

KENT.

The stupendous works which have, for a number of years, been carrying on at Sheerness, for

the improvement of the Dock Yard, have arrived at a great degree of forwardness; the basin, which will be capable of containing a dozen line of battle ships, and three new docks, also for first-rate ships, are nearly completed, and the masons nearly all discharged: the work around the docks, and the building of storehouses, &c. will necessarily occupy some years to come. A long stone wall of several hundred feet, running collateral with the town pier, and projecting into the Medway, forms an extensive wharf for landing and shipping goods. The work was originally begun under the plans of the late General Bentham, and since then those of the late J. Rennie, esq., and when complete it will be the finest yard in the kingdom.

Married.] Mr. J. Hughes to Miss E. Dopson, of St. Peter's, Thanet—At Canterbury, W. Barber, esq. to Mrs. Potter—Mr. T. Johncock to Miss C. Saunders—R. M. Fielden, esq. to Miss F. M. Ramsay—At Brookland, Lieut. L. Paine to Mrs. Snoad—At Folkstone, Mr. E. Laws to Mrs. H. Horton—At Biddenden, Mr. J. Shoesmith to Miss M. Burne—At Littleburn Mr. T. Pilcher to Miss M. Strong—At Chatham, Col. C. Dashwood to Miss Barlow.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. Moses, 80—Mr. Samuel, 92—Mr. E. Smith 82—At Broad Oak, Mrs. Wrake, 83—At Sandwich, Mrs. White, 85—At Ashford, Mrs. Shingleton—At Deal, Mr. Atkinson—At Wittersham, Mr. W. Sampson, 77.—At Milton, Mr. Wildash, 94—At Patrixbourn, Mr. J. Williams, 75—At Lenham, Mr. J. Layton—At Sheerness, F. T. Folds, esq. M. D.—At Chatham, Mrs. A. Vincy—Mr. T. Hills—At Chilston Park, W. B. Best, esq.—At Dover, Mr. Broad—Mrs. Gardner.

LANCASHIRE.

Some time ago the county magistrates made orders to levy on the county a sum of money, to liquidate the expense of the erection of temporary barracks, which had been established by the direction of individual justices of the peace. These orders did not pass without much debate and a respectable opposition. On their being carried, however, Colonel Williams, of Liverpool, not contented with protesting against them, questioned their validity, by an appeal to the Court of King's Bench. The case came to a decision on the 21st ult. when the Court quashed the orders.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. E. Martineau to Miss E. Rogers—Mr. E. Lawrence to Miss H. Ashton; the bride was married in her chemise only.—At Manchester, Mr. J. Hall to Mrs. Ormrod—Mr. W. Lister to Miss Broadbent—At Kirkham, H. H. Burley, esq. to Miss C. Hornby—At Blackburn, the Rev. H. W. Stowell to Miss Hilton.

Died.] At Everton, the Rev. J. Turner—At Lancaster, J. Brockbank, esq.—Mr. S. Jackson, 78—At Huntroyd, Le Gendre Starkie, Esq.—At Liverpool, Mr. J. Mendell, 87—At Ulm House, C. Rawdon, esq.—Aged 70, Mrs. M. Cash, of Pembroke Place, Liverpool, one of the Religious Society of Friends, among whom she occasionally appeared as a minister. She was much and deservedly respected, and was a distinguished instance of the capabilities of the female mind, having conducted an extensive business upwards of twenty years. During the latter period of her life, she was much engaged in works of benevolence, and unremittingly attentive in promoting the system of prison discipline and reformation introduced by the philanthropic Mrs. Fry.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Waghorne to Mrs. Dibben—At Leicester, Mr. Coben to Miss Woodlands—At Sleaford, Mr. J. Meadows to Miss S. Payne.

Died.] At Loughborough, J. Boott, Esq.—Mr. H. Kene—At Cold Overton, Mr. J. Sharpe, 70—At North Kilworth, Mr. T. Berridge, 74—At Leicester, Mr. T. Read, 73—Mrs. Rawson.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A correspondent, who dates from Pinchbeck, observes, that the late floods, and the slowness with which they pass off from some parts of the fens, strongly prove the necessity of an improvement in the river Welland by opening the sands below Fosdyke Bridge. The drainage by the rivers Glen and Welland, and by the Vernatt's cut, is alike impeded by this removable accumulation at a certain point of the estuary.

The neighbourhood of Lincoln Cathedral was lately thrown into the greatest alarm, by a fire which broke out at midnight, in the White Hart Inn yard, by which one of the stables was destroyed, with a great deal of hay and corn, and three post horses. The discovery of the fire was remarkable. The cries of a goat in the stable pierced the still night far and wide:—the poor animal made a prodigious outcry, and manifested alarm with a degree of intelligence scarcely short of language and reason.

Married.] At Alnwick, Mr. W. Story to Miss H. Fox—At Donington, Mr. J. Wells to Miss C. Winter—At Horbling, Mr. Blackburn to Miss Vickers—At Worlaby, Mr. Watson to Miss Brigg—At Stickney, Mr. B. Holland to Miss Ancient—At Sibsey, Mr. B. Ingamells to Miss S. Smith—At Horncastle, Mr. E. Otter to Mrs. Turner—At Great Limber, Mr. F. Maunsell to Miss C. Marris—At Louth, Mr. G. Brusher to Miss M. A. Pawson.

Died.] At Stamford, Mrs. Wilson—At Holbeach, Mr. J. Clements, 76—At Horncastle, Mr. P. Pogson, 86—At Tetford, R. Dymoke, Gent.—At Basford, J. White, Esq.—At Boston, Mrs. D. Hopkins—Mrs. M. Broughton—Mr. Grantham, 76—Mrs. Vaux—At Lincoln, Mr. J. Turner—At Rothwell, Mr. H. Gabbett, 81.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Chepstow, Mr. R. Davies to Miss M. Wade.

Died.] At Chepstow, Miss A. Chapman—Mr. Fiske—At Abergavenny, Mrs. M. Blashfield, 82.

NORFOLK.

A great number of people assembled at New Buckenham, in Norfolk, last month, for the purpose of destroying threshing machines, but as soon as the Eye Troop of yeomanry made its appearance, they fled in all directions. Being, however, closely pursued, about 25 were taken, six of whom were identified by the persons whose machines they had destroyed the day before, and were committed to Norwich Castle.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Mazzoti to Miss M. Leeds—Mr. T. Fell to Miss A. Gee—Mr. Porret, of Burnham, to Miss Love—J. Spenser, Esq. of Brinton to Miss M. Bangay—At Benton, W. C. King, Esq. to Miss M. E. Clark—At Lynn, W. Vavasour, Esq. of Catton, to Mrs. Turner—At Yarmouth, Capt. M. Ross to Miss Barber—At Burnham, the Rev. P. Ward to Miss H. M. Nelson, the adopted daughter of the late Lord Nelson.

Died.] At East Dereham, Mrs. C. Shipman, 78—Mr. R. Kerrison, of Ponxworth—At Worstead, Mr. W. Cook, 87—At Norwich, the Rev. D. Kinghorn, 85—At Lakenham, Mrs. E. Cooper, 76—At Bestthorpe, Mrs. Wright, 86—At Hapton, Mrs. Pagett, 81—At Yarmouth, Mrs. M. Diball, 78—Mrs. Curtis—Capt. G. Gunton—Mrs. Wotton.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Resolutions and petitions on agricultural distress were lately agreed to at Peterborough and Thorney. At Peterborough, the meeting was one of the largest ever known in the Town Hall. Earl Fitzwilliam took the chair; and Lord Milton, in a speech which continued uninterruptedly for more than two hours, moved the resolutions.

Married.] At Towcester, Mr. W. Wilcox to Miss S. Kingston.

Died.] At Desborough, Mr. Henley, 76—At Northampton, Mrs. Wells—Mrs. Russell—Mrs. Thompson, 84—At Prescot Manor House, Mrs. Holland—At Hardingston, Mr. S. Frost—At Kettering,

Mrs. M. Smith—At Peterborough, Mr. W. Dodson—Miss Whitshed—At Oundle, Mr. G. Quenby.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Alnwick was lately held, when a draft of a proposed act for lighting and improving the town was submitted to them, the details of which underwent considerable discussion, and were agreed to with some slight alterations. The Duke of Northumberland, on being applied to for his assistance, with his accustomed liberality, undertook to defray the expense of the act.

Married.] At North Shields, Mr. W. Johnston to Miss M. Robinson—At Gosforth, Mr. T. Reay to Miss S. Winter—Mr. J. Rutledge to Miss M. Preston—At Jarrow, Mr. M. Thomson to Miss D. Wallace—At Ovingham, Mr. W. Beason to Miss A. Riccalton—At Tynemouth, Capt. P. Tuart to Mrs. M. Taylor.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. H. Angus, 72—Mrs. E. Berkeley, 80—At Sandyford, N. Naters, Esq.—At Morpeth, Mr. W. Heron—At North Shields, Mr. W. Lovejoy, 83—At Whickham, Mr. G. Wilson.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A very considerable improvement has been made in St. Peter's Square, Nottingham, by the erection of a lantern, of immense magnitude, at the top of the obelisk, which is lighted with gas, and forms a tasteful ornament to the head of the column. The lantern is so capacious, that when completed, two full-sized men could stand upright in the inside. When lighted for the first time, it illuminated every part of the square. This lantern is lighted by means of conductors, and the expense of its erection is defrayed by the Lamp Commissioners of that town.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Williamson to Miss E. M. Shelton—At Bulcote, Mr. Godber to Miss Alcock—At Newark, Mr. J. Hunt to Miss H. Barker—At Radford, Mr. W. Parsons to Miss C. Slack—At Colwick, Mr. W. Leeson to Miss Revell.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. E. Mills—At Basford, J. White, Esq.—At Orston, near Bingham, Mrs. Vincent, 82—At Radford, Mrs. E. Mackley—At Newark, Mrs. M. Rawson, 80—At Mansfield, Mr. J. Barrett—At Swanwick, Mr. G. Bingley, 87.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Hans Holbein's fine portrait of his friend Erasmus has lately been discovered at Oxford, incumbered with dirt and varnish, and is now restoring to its pristine state.

Married.] J. J. Newell, Esq. to Miss M. A. Buckland, of Oxford—T. Grimsley, Esq. of Middleton Stonay, to Miss R. Stockford.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Adams, 72—At Brightwell, Miss C. Fane—At Chipping Norton, Mr. T. White, 76—At Burford, Mrs. S. Clare, 92.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Belvoir Castle, A. R. Drummond, Esq. to Lady E. Manners.

Died.] At Uppingham, Widow Underwood—At Seaton, Mr. D. Cliffe—At Orston, near Bingham, Mrs. Vincent, 82.

SHROPSHIRE.

A destructive fire broke out, on the 4th ult. in the outbuildings of Mr. Yates, at Blymhill, by which the feeding shed and cow-house (in which a number of fine beasts were feeding) were burnt to the ground.—Fourteen head of cattle were got out; and one valuable bull, and eleven other stock perished.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, the Rev. J. Williams to Miss F. Lloyd, of the Stone House—the Rev. E. Polehampton to Miss E. Stedman.

Died.] At Harnage Grange, Mr. Shuker—Mr. Southern, of Lydbury North—At Pool, the Rev. E. Jones—At Morfe House, Mr. W. Norris.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Chard, Mr. Barrett to Miss E. Rio—At Bridgewater, Capt. W. Herbert to Miss Pattison—At Bath, E. C. Lord, Esq. to Miss E. Lewis.

Died.] At Bath, C. Penny, Esq.—At Compton Martin, Mrs. Candy, 103—Aged 81, B. Butter, Esq. for many years a resident of the island of Antigua, but late of Queen-square, Bath. Endowed with an enterprising spirit, Mr. Butter, early in life, sought and realized considerable property in the West Indies, with no other assistance than his own personal exertions, directed by sound observation, and regulated by the strictest prudence; having encountered three perilous voyages in his attempts to reach these islands, and more than once saved himself and the crew by his intrepidity, vigour, and presence of mind. His maxims were few and well chosen, his habits temperate, and his principles immutably steadfast, even in his last hour.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Walsall, Mr. Weaver—the Rev. J. J. Dewe, vicar of Alstonefield.

SUFFOLK.

Lowestoft.—From the gradual encroachments of the sea at Pakefield Street, the turnpike-road near the Cliff began to be in a dangerous state, in consequence of which the Trustees have determined to make an alteration (in good time) in the line of the road, and have begun to execute their plan of improvement. The road in future will run through the Mill Inn Yard, at Kirtley, and join the present road at the turn near the footpath leading to Kirtley Church.

Married.] At Bury, Mr. Rob. Harvey to Miss M. Tricker—At Woodbridge, Mr. W. Fuller to Miss Turner—At Ipswich, Mr. G. Lee to Miss J. Brooks.

Died.] The Rev. Mr. Tiffen, curate of Fakenham—Mr. G. Pettitt, of Kirtling, who had lived on the same farm 82 years, and which his forefathers had tilled from 1550—At Blyford Hall, J. Dresser, Esq.

SUSSEX.

Three respectable individuals have recently lost their lives in the neighbourhood of Sussex, from the mischievous practice of wearing sheet copper in the soles of their shoes, to keep the feet warm and dry, as it often happens that the inner sole gives way; in which case the perspiration of the feet acts upon the copper, and communicates to the system an active dangerous poison.

Married.] At Arundel, T. Eames, Esq. to Mrs. Osborne.

Died.] At Hastings, Miss F. Montresor—At Ticehurst, Mrs. Barrea—At Brighton, R. R. Wilmot, Esq.—Mrs. Lucher.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A handsome and commodious School has been just erected at Napton, by the liberality of the landholders and tenantry, aided by a grant from the National Society for the Education of the Poor. It has been justly remarked, from an experience of upwards of twenty years, that the youth of both sexes, which have received instruction, have generally gone out into the world into respectable situations, whilst those who have been brought up in ignorance have remained a burden to the parish.

Married.] At Knowle, the Rev. W. T. Bree to Miss H. M. Boultbee—Mr. T. Bartlett to Miss Elkington, of Ryton-upon-Dunsmore—At Leamington, the Rev. E. Woodyatt to Miss L. G. M. Gresley.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Appleby, Mr. J. Atkinson to Miss Waistell.

Died.] At Brompton, near Appleby, Mr. J. Blackett—At Kendal, Mr. T. Braithwaite.

WILTSHIRE.

The trout of immense size, mentioned in page 143, to have been caught near Salisbury, is still alive, and has excited the astonishment of all who have viewed it. So large a fish of the species was never before seen in that part of the kingdom: its weight is 25 lbs. It is kept in a pond in a Mrs. Powell's garden, where it is daily fed, principally with bullock's liver, and it has of late greatly improved in health.

Married.] At Milton, Mr. J. Piper to Miss H. Burton—At Britford, Mr. H. F. Wilmot to Miss M. A. Smith.

Died.] At Broad Blunsdon, Mrs. Chamberlen—At Wardour Castle, Lady Radcliffe—At Potterne, T. Tanner, Esq.—At Devizes, Mrs. Sweeper, 80.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Clarke, of Upton-on Severn, to Miss H. F. Cowcher—C. Seale, Esq. of Linkend House, to Miss E. Newman.

Died.] At Hanley Castle, near Upton, Mrs. Clarke—At Holly Green, near Upton, Mrs. Bakard—Mrs. Pearkes, last daughter of J. Gist, Esq. of Wormington Grange—At Worcester, Mr. T. Wells, 78.

YORKSHIRE.

Last month a fire broke out in a stuff manufactory, in Bowling Lane, Bradford, which is supposed to have been occasioned by the snuff of a lamp falling, in a state of ignition, on some combustible materials in an upper story. Before the engines could be brought to the place, the flames had attained a considerable ascendancy, and when they arrived, they were found to be in an inefficient state. The consequence was, that the materials and the machinery, in the two upper stories, were destroyed, and the roof of the building fell in with a tremendous crash. The lower stories were more fortunate, and a portion of the stock and machinery deposited in them were rescued from the flames.

Many of the inhabitants of Seaton Ross, near York, Foggathorpe, and Holme-upon-Spalding-moor, were lately alarmed by a smart shock of an earthquake. Several families who had just retired to rest felt their beds shake under them, and some in the moment of surprise and affright sprang out of them upon the floor; others who were still up, felt their chairs move with them, and some ran out of doors to see what was the matter; a rumbling noise was heard, and in two houses the bells rang of themselves.—The shock was also felt in the villages of Beilby, Everingham, Allerthorpe, and Melbourne.

Married.] The Rev. J. Coates to Miss S. Atkinson—At Beverley, C. Curr, Esq. to Miss F. Cheney—At Leeds, B. Holroyd, Esq. to Miss J. S. Bellairs.

Died.] At Wakefield, Mrs. Harper, 75—Mr. B. Spawforth, 81—At Askham, Bryan T. Fawcett, Esq. 86—At Sheffield, Mr. J. Ingall—W. Fenton, Esq. of Spring Grove, near Huddersfield, 84—J. Charlesworth, Esq. of Kettlethorpe-Hall, 73.

WALES.

The first Report of the Select Committee on the Roads from London to Holyhead, &c. has been printed by order of the House of Commons. The Committee recommend that the improvement of this road should be completed in the manner proposed by Mr. Telford, in the last Report; that no second opinion can be entertained of the vast utility of the works already completed; that all the beneficial results predicted of them have been more than accomplished; that in respect to the improvement that still remains to be completed, the question for the House to decide is, whether, after having made sixty-three miles of most perfect road, it will leave twenty miles defective, and that the sum necessary will be but small, in addition to the balance of some thousands remaining, when the works now in progress are finished.

Married.] At Newton Cottage, Glamorgan, the Rev. J. Blackmore to Miss A. B. Knight—At Llanhidan, J. B. Hesketh, Esq. to Miss E. Ford—At Swansea, J. H. Moggridge, Esq. to Miss C. M. Gifford.

Died.] At Glansevern House, Lady Owen—At Welsh-pool, the Rev. E. Jones.—At Carmarthen, Mr. T. Humphreys, 75—At Llanfyllin, R. Griffiths, Esq. 86—At Montgomery, Mr. J. Maddox—J. Jones, Esq. of Treban, Anglesea—At Frith, Flint, P. Parry, Esq.—At Llandovery, Carmarthen, Mr. S. Price—At Carreghofa, Mrs. Edwards.

SCOTLAND.

A manufactory for paints, in Clyde-street, Glasgow, was on Sunday, the 17th ult. demolished by an infuriated mob, who ignorantly took it into their heads that many children had been murdered there for the purpose of making red paint of their blood! Such was the desperate determination of the ignorant wretches, that their dispersion was not effected till the successive arrival of two divisions of the military. Some gentlemen who attempted to reason with them, very narrowly escaped their vengeance. Great destruction was produced by the rioters, which is more to be regretted as the innocent will have to pay for the guilty; the damages being paid for at Glasgow by levies on the people, on the hundred system.

Married.] At Edinburgh, the Marquis de Riario Sforza to Miss Lockhart—Capt. D. Campbell to Miss J. M'Lean—At Perth, A. Stewart, Esq. to Miss J. Stewart—At Eskdale, Lieut. Chisholm, E. I. S. to Miss E. Frazer—At Leith, A. M'Kenzie, Esq. to Miss H. Newton—At Gallanach, the Rev. D. M'Lean to Miss J. Maclean.

Died.] At Glasgow, W. C. Stirling, Esq.—At Aberden, Fife, W. Thomson, Esq. M.D.—At Lochmaddy, Mr. J. Cameron—At Edinburgh, Mrs. M. Wishart—At Stirling, Mr. D. Goodsir—At Tain, J. Barclay, Esq. 84—John Rose, Esq. of Ardnagrask, 75—At Campbelltown, in his 73d year, D. Campbell, Esq. Sheriff-Substitute of Kintyre, who held that situation for the last thirty-five years of his life. As a judge he was patient and indefatigable, and in proof of the correctness of his decisions, few of them were ever altered by the Supreme Court. His manners were unassuming, mild, and complacent, his honour and integrity irreproachable.

IRELAND.

Married.] In Dublin, Mr. J. Fallon to Miss Malone—T. S. Eyre, Esq. to Miss G. L. Fawcett—M. Monsarrat, Esq. to Miss R. Brien—H. Lloyd, Esq. of Castleing, to Miss H. A. Carden—At Landford Church, J. J. Pomeroy, Esq. to Miss C. Robinson—W. Key, Esq. of Market Hill, Armagh, to Miss M. A. Barker—At Buncrana, C. H. Prumridge, Esq. to Miss A. L. Hart—At Newry, Mr. T. Duff to Miss Taylor.

Died.] At Clonaslee, Miss E. Dena—At Donnybrook, P. Mercier, Esq.—At Dublin, H. Metcalf, Esq. M. P.—Mrs. Frazer—Mrs. A. Harnett—At Phipsborough, Mr. J. Brinley, 75—At Borris, Miss M. Kavenagh—In Armagh, Mrs. Kelly—G. Vogan, Esq.—At Fermoy, J. Gardiner, Esq.—At Rostrevor, W. M'Guire, Esq.—At Carnagrove, Donegall, P. Logue, 100—At Templemore Barracks, Lieut. E. Cameron—In Limerick, Mrs. Colpoys, 81—At Belfast, Mr. W. Byers—At Dunkettle, A. Morris, Esq.—At Parson's Town, Mrs. M. Gardiner—At Ennis, Mrs. Davorew—At Coleraine, Mr. G. Browne, 72—At Magherafelt, James and Anne Badger, at the advanced age of 70. These two persons were born on the same day, baptized at the same time; were married to each other, taken ill and died together, and were buried in the same grave.